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LIQUOR SITUATION IN PANAMA SINCE THE WAR ENDED

Condition of Confusion Declared to Exist at Present Owing to Recent Change From War to Civil Régime in Canal Zone

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—The desirability of a clear-cut definition of the policy to be followed between the United States and the republic of Panama on the subject of the influence of vicious resorts upon the United States military and naval forces stationed on the isthmus has been illustrated lately in striking way. During the war, the command of the military and naval forces, as well as of the Panama Canal, was vested in the general commanding the United States troops on the Isthmus of Panama. This arrangement was in accordance with an act of Congress empowering the President to make the arrangement effective at his discretion.

The arrangement was put into effect soon after the United States entered the war, and it was in pursuance of his powers that the general commanding the troops issued an order preventing both the military and the naval forces from entering the cities of Panama and Colon, as long as the vicious conditions in these cities remained as they were. This order applied to the enlisted men of the army and the navy. It did not affect the civilian employees of the Panama Canal, but the majority of these employees entered upon a sympathetic and voluntary strike, so called, against these conditions, by voluntarily applying the rules enforced with reference to the soldiers and sailors to themselves, with, of course, some exceptions. At the same time the commanding general issued an order, which the courts sustained, preventing the introduction of liquor into the Canal Zone.

Manufacture Stopped

It must be understood that the Governor of the Panama Canal had no power to prevent the introduction of liquor into the Canal Zone. This required an act of Congress, and this act had never been passed. The manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the Canal Zone was put an end to by an act of the Canal Zone Commission about seven years ago, and the abolition was maintained in force successfully by Governors Goethals and Harding; but there was no legal power to prevent the introduction of liquor into the Canal Zone except through congressional action, and this action had not been taken until the recent bill introduced into Congress to make the Canal Zone bone dry was submitted.

President Wilson in the latter part of December, while in Paris, issued an order restoring the civil régime on the Canal Zone, and returning the military, naval, and civil governments to their respective functions, as existing before the Canal Zone was put under control of the military authorities. The result of this order was that the naval forces then reverted to the command of the admiral in charge, the military forces to the command of the general in command, the civil government of the Canal Zone to the hands of the Governor of the Panama Canal; and the control of Panama and Colon remains in the hands of the Panama Government, without the right of interference on the part of the general in command, except as covered by certain special conditions embodied in the treaty between the two countries.

Order Promulgated

Immediately upon the receipt of the President's order on the isthmus, it was promulgated by General Blatchford, the Governor of the Panama Canal assuming his powers as above, and the admiral in charge of the naval forces assuming control of these forces. As soon as this was done, the admiral in charge of the naval forces issued an order permitting the naval forces to enter the cities of Panama and Colon, while General Blatchford remained in his refusal to allow military forces to circulate in these cities during the existing conditions, to which he has taken strong exception.

The result has been that a considerable degree of confusion has existed, because the sailors are allowed their liberty in these towns and the soldiers are not, and until the pending bill is passed, liquor may now be introduced into the Canal Zone, to which the soldiers are confined. The efforts to smuggle liquor to them are rendered much easier than when the order of the commanding general prohibiting the introduction of liquors into the Canal Zone was effective.

There is a decree of the Panama Government on the statute books of Panama, forbidding the sale of liquor to men in uniform, but abundant observation shows that in many cases this regulation has not been carried out, so far as the sale of liquor to the sailors is concerned, since they have been allowed to return to the cities of Panama and Colon.

This quadrangular condition on the isthmus, in which there are four distinct governments to all practical purposes, in a territory of 100 square miles, and a population of 100,000 people, has a tendency to make the situation look ridiculous in the eyes of those who wish to see law and order enforced.

NO RECOGNITION FOR POLICE UNION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—With the Secretary of State's approval, the Commissioner of Police has announced for the information of all ranks, that the War Cabinet decided last Thursday that recognition should not be given to the Police Union.

DIVISION UPON TREATY CLAUSES

Supporters of the Program of President Wilson Concerned Over Opposition in France to Inclusion of League Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Supporters of President Wilson are somewhat concerned at what would appear to be differences of opinion between the United States peace delegation and the French Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, over the question as to whether or not the league constitution should be made part of the treaty which is to bring the war to a conclusion.

According to reports reaching senators, the French Foreign Minister apparently takes the position which the opponents of the league in this country have taken, namely, that the supreme question of the hour is the conclusion of peace and the imposition of terms on the Central Powers. For this reason the league opponents here side with the French representative as against the United States delegation.

The assertion has been frequently made in the last few days by the political opponents of the President that he and the delegation which he chose are inclined to be more favorable to German interests than are the French delegation at the Peace Conference.

Franchise in Minority

That there have been differences of opinion on certain questions is true, but on the most important issue, namely, the treatment to be accorded Germany on the matter of food supply, the United States and Great Britain stood together and overcame the unwilling attitude of France.

Realizing the bitterness of France after four years of war, there is little doubt here that the policy pursued by the British and American delegates will justify itself.

On the question of embodying the league constitution in the peace treaty, President Wilson's attitude is warmly defended by his supporters. Leaving this matter to a later convention, they assert, would gravely jeopardize the whole project, and once peace was concluded and vital questions settled, many of the nations would approach the question of the league on the basis of what had already been accomplished.

They also assert that to include in the peace treaty a general formula regarding a League of Nations would merely amount to an empty declaration overshadowed by the facts of the treaty. For this reason, President Wilson's next move is anticipated with great interest.

Miles Poindexter, Republican Senator from the State of Washington, issued yesterday a statement in which he discussed the alleged differences of opinion at the Peace Conference. This statement is, in part, as follows:

"That the American delegation should be piqued at the French is nothing new. They have consistently tended to oppose the French and to favor the Germans; as to boundaries, as to punitive indemnities, as to internationalization of the Kiel Canal, as to feeding the Germans, as to punishment of the Kaiser; since the very beginning of the conference. The American people, however, are for France.

President Is Criticized

The greatest progress toward peace was made during the President's brief visit to America. If he had stayed away a week longer peace would have been consummated. Immediately on his arrival in France the peace treaty is again delayed. The President has no power whatever to say what shall or what shall not be in the peace treaty, except with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the senators present concurring, and if the constitution of the League of Nations presented by the President is embodied in the peace treaty there will be no peace treaty, because the Senate will not consent to it. A sufficient number of senators have already advised against it.

"The peace treaty is to be a treaty between Germany and the Allies, and Germany is not to be a member of the proposed league, it is difficult to see how that can be embodied in a treaty with Germany. Let peace be made and our troops be brought home. Why is not the entente able to guarantee peace in Europe? If the American delegation refuses to make peace with Germany, let the entente make peace with Germany, and let Congress assemble and declare peace and pass a law to bring the American army home."

Medical Liberty League Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There will be a public hearing tomorrow at 10 a.m. in the State House in Boston before the Committee on Public Health on the Medical Liberty League Bill.

At this hearing an opportunity will be given to the public to speak.

The Medical Liberty League Bill will, if passed, repeal the law which at present makes it compulsory for all children attending the public schools in Massachusetts to be vaccinated.

HEALTH BILLS IN OREGON NULLIFIED

In All Cases Where Issue of Personal Freedom Was Clearly Drawn, the Medical Measure Either Failed or Was Amended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Efforts through a number of measures to impose the will of medical practitioners upon all of the people of Oregon in regard to healing and the preservation of health were largely nullified by the Oregon Legislature in its session just brought to a close. While a number of members in both houses did what they could in efforts to make effective the proposals of the medical practitioners, the majority repeatedly demonstrated its belief in the justice of the cause of those who sought for themselves the same freedom of method and practice as they conceded to those holding to medical methods. In each case where this issue was clearly drawn the medical measure either failed outright or was amended so as to remove the objections raised.

One of the strongest contests was that concerning Senate Bill No. 115, introduced by Senator John Gill, of Portland, relating to medical inspection and treatment of school children. Under this bill it was provided that physicians appointed by the State should inspect all children attending schools at stated intervals, and that parents of all who were, in the opinion of the medical men, in need of treatment for so-called disorders of the eye, ear, nose, or throat should be notified to give them medical treatment. If within a "reasonable time" the parents did not comply with the doctor's orders, the bill provided that the State should cause the treatment to be administered, regardless of whether the parents consented or objected.

After hearings in the committee to which the measure was referred, where strong objection to the bill was made by persons who were not believers in medical methods, the measure went to the state Senate with a divided report, two members of the committee favoring and three opposing it. After debate it was killed by a vote of 19 to 11, every member of the Senate going on record in the ballot. Other bills proposed and killed after more or less discussion were introduced with the following purposes: to provide for reorganization of the State Board of Health, with largely increased powers and financial support; to license under medical supervision "all persons who practice the healing art," and to impose upon all working people earning less than \$100 monthly compulsory health insurance, with medical attendance.

A bill to codify existing health laws and to make certain technical and other changes therein was passed, but only after the following amendment had been made a part of the measure: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to empower the State Board of Health or its representatives or any city board of health or its representatives, to interfere in any manner with the individual's right to select the physician or the mode of treatment of his choice, or interfere with the practice of any person whose religion treats or administers to the sick or suffering by purely spiritual means; providing, however, that sanitary laws, rules, and regulations are complied with."

Drastic Measure in Idaho

Children's Medical Examination Bill Is Passed by State's Lower House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—A drastic bill has been passed by the Idaho House of Representatives, which provides for the compulsory medical examination of all school children twice during each school year. The purpose of the measure is stated as being to the end that alleged disease may be discovered and checked, that the well-being of the children may be protected thereby.

The examination required by the act is to be made by a physician employed by the Board of County Commissioners, or it may be conducted by any physician licensed to practice in the State. If the child shall furnish certificate of such examination to the school principal, the bill provides that the examination shall generally consist of an inspection of the skin, eyes, ears, nose and throat, and the results reported with recommendations to the parents. The treatment for a defect may be given at public expense if the parents are unable to provide the means.

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SCHOLARS DEFY VACCINATION ORDER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PEORIA, Illinois—Peoria Health Department yesterday defied the State Board on its recent order to vaccinate all school children after a strike of 28 teachers and 1000 pupils, who refused to submit themselves to vaccination. When the 1000 pupils paraded through the street and shouted words of protest against the Health Department orders, city officials immediately went into a conference and rescinded the orders. They declared that after an investigation they found there was no smallpox epidemic in Peoria. Corporation Counsel Radley declared that the State Board of Health could not lawfully make rules for the city of Peoria. Nevertheless, the children did not return to school until they were assured that they would not be vaccinated.

CHINESE ASSAILED JAPANESE POLICY

Exploitation of Territory in Shantung Charged—Alleged Disclosures Viewed as Indicative of Tokyo Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The declaration of Viscount Ishii, Ambassador from Japan to the United States, that his government will demand the removal of race discrimination as basis of joining the League of Nations, was given further illumination in the light of facts that were revealed yesterday concerning Japan's activities in China. From Chinese sources, it is learned that in Shantung Province, north of Kiaochow on the same peninsula, Japanese companies, backed by the Japanese Government, have been purchasing land and organizing trading companies since the war began. The Japanese companies control large sections of this peninsula on the southern coast of the Gulf of Chihli.

The process of gaining land and trade control in Shantung is being carried on under the same general policy of expansion.

Far Eastern diplomats here feel that when Viscount Ishii spoke as he did in New York he came nearer disclosing the true attitude of the Japanese regarding foreign policies than anything that has been said by any other responsible official of Japan recently. For it appears to Far Eastern students here that in the light of what is actually taking place in China to the westward, and in the light of what Tokyo desires to do to the eastward on the western coast of America, a League of Nations which leaves the question of immigration a domestic and not an international affair, is regarded as inimical to Japanese policies.

The present exploitation of Shantung and the desire to remove the obstacles which would permit the overrunning of California, Oregon and Washington, as Western senators explained to The Christian Science Monitor on Sunday, are governmental and national processes precisely of a character which a League of Nations is designed to prevent.

Far Eastern diplomats, as a rule, favor the leaving of immigration questions within the realm of domestic regulation and agreements, enabling any individual government to control the flow of other nationalities inside its border, so that the domination of one country by the nationals of another may be prevented.

Diplomats here believe, and it is safe to say every Western senator and representative knows, that if the bars were let down the Western states of the American Union would be overrun by Japanese immigrants, if no restrictive measures were taken.

Concerning the incident at Tientsin, Minister Reinsch has advised the State Department that quiet has been restored, and he is forwarding a full report of the affair between United States soldiers and Japanese soldiers by mail.

Quiet at Tientsin

United States Minister, However, Is Asked for Full Report

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Minister Reinsch at Peking advised the State Department yesterday that all was quiet at Tientsin, where there was trouble last week between American soldiers and Japanese, and that he was sending a full report of the incident by mail. The department instructed him to report all important facts by cable immediately.

The Minister made no mention of the nature of the difficulty either in yesterday's dispatch or in his message on Saturday reporting that he had sent First Secretary Spencer from Peking to investigate. Associated Press dispatches from Peking having described a raid by Americans on the Japanese Consulate in which the Consul was seriously wounded; the seizure of two Americans in the French concession by Japanese military guards, and an attack by Japanese upon Americans at a motion picture theater in the French concession.

The fact that Minister Reinsch thought it unnecessary to send his report by cable is regarded here as indicating that he did not attach great importance to the matter.

INQUIRY INTO COAL INDUSTRY IS ENDED

Proceedings in British Investigation Brought to Rapid Conclusion in Order to Issue Wage Report on Thursday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The coal commission held its last public sitting today, the chairman declaring early in the proceedings his determination to finish the examination of the remaining nine witnesses if the commission had sat to until midnight. The miners' strike notices expire on Saturday and the commission is pledged to report on hours and wages by Thursday. Today the claims of the surface workers were presented by several witnesses, who followed the main lines of the miners' demands. Mr. Davies, a writer on finance and economics, then gave numerous instances of colliery companies whose profits had been in most cases obscured by the capitalization of reserves or other adjustments of capital. These instances, he contended, showed that the most successful companies were able, by such methods, and by dividends which were really much larger than appeared, to return to the shareholders every few years the whole of the share capital originally supplied.

Favors Pooling Reserves

He submitted that, if the country's coal reserves were pooled, the enormous profits made by large companies would be available to meet, partially at least, any additional working costs that might be necessary, and the incentive to build up reserves for subsequent distribution which obscured the enormous profits actually being made, would disappear. Were profits thus pooled over the entire industry, and the miners shown that there was "no hanky panky," it would be quite possible to show the miners and railwaymen that there must be a point where they were asking more than the industry could stand.

In cross-examination, Mr. Davies confessed to little knowledge of colliery management and to ignorance that it often took 10 years to sink a shaft. He also agreed that he had not gone back to the beginnings of the companies he referred to and did not know that the Powell Duffryn Company, whose figures he quoted for five years, once paid only two small dividends in 30 years.

Opposition to Miners' Demands

Charles Tenneyson, assistant director of the Federation of British Industries, next gave evidence on the effect of the miners' demands on the country's principal industries. His tabulated statement showed that a rise in coal prices would mean an increase of 10 per cent and more in some branches of engineering, and a general rise in the prices of goods produced for the home market, with a consequent general rise in the cost of living. This, he said, would inevitably result in demands for increased wages in other industries, which, in several trades where labor was high, would be much more serious than an increase in the price of raw materials.

Again, if the coal output similarly decreased, it would mean a decrease in the amount of coal exported and an increase in the selling prices of all exports, which must eventually tend to a reduction of exports, especially to the markets where competition was keen.

Finally, Ernest Clarke, deputy chief inspector of the Board of Inland Revenue, gave the profits for the coal mining industry during the war, and said that he considered the 1914 figures represented the industry under normal conditions, that year being a typical one.

What is German will remain German," he continued. There was no moral obligation upon Germany regarding compensation, aside from the case of Belgium, he argued. In that case Germany would act honestly, he said.

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NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DIRECTOR

Mrs. Annie M. Knott Is Appointed to the Board of The Mother Church in the Place of John V. Dittemore

Mrs. Annie M. Knott, one of the associate editors of the Christian Science Journal and Christian Science Sentinel, has been appointed a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, in place of Mr. John V. Dittemore, retired. This vacancy has enabled the directors to place a woman on the board.

Mrs. Knott's acceptance of Christian Science may be said to have been the natural result of a deeply religious training and literary instincts. Her father, William Macmillan of Ayrshire, Scotland, was a near relative of the Macmillan brothers who went up to London from Scotland to found the well-known publishing firm which now bears their name. Her mother was Katherine Kerr.

Mrs. Knott's birthplace was Ayrshire, but when she was yet a little girl she came with her parents to Canada. It was shortly before the close of the Civil War that the family found itself established on the northern shores of Lake Huron, not far from Georgian Bay, where her father had taken over a large farm. A very good school, which the daughter attended, was located a few miles distant in the town of Southampton, Ontario.

In her young girlhood, Mrs. Knott took advantage of an opportunity to visit Scots friends across the international boundary, in Michigan, and there she had the privilege of meeting Bronson Alcott, also Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and other representative women whose names were associated with what was then called the woman's rights movement.

A few years after the settlement of the family on the Canadian farm, the father passed on; and in the course of time, the daughter married Kenneth Knott of Portsmouth, England. After her marriage Mrs. Knott went to London, England, where she lived from approximately 1878 to 1882. It was during this sojourn in the English capital that she became convinced that material methods of healing were wholly inadequate. At a time of great trial she called on two clergymen, one of them the renowned preacher, Charles Spurgeon, asking them to help a relative who, according to medical opinion, was hopelessly ill. Her appeal was based on the fact that she had heard Dr. Spurgeon preach what she describes as a most eloquent sermon, on the text, from Psalms 68, verse 20: "He that is our God is the God of salvation; and unto God the Lord belong the issues from death." Great was her disappointment when she was told that material methods of cure had superseded the Christ healing for which she begged, and the experience left her with the conviction that she must either become agnostic or search on, no matter how often denied, until the Christ healing was found.

Returning to the United States in the early part of the year 1882, she took up her residence in Chicago, where she first heard of Christian Science. Accepting its teaching after some consideration, she went, in 1885, to Detroit, and began work as a Christian Science practitioner. Later she became a teacher of Christian Science, having the privilege of class study of the subject with Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in classes taught by Mrs. Eddy in 1887 and 1889.

In 1898 Mrs. Knott was appointed to be a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship. The period was one in which the field was divided among the different lecturers, and Mrs. Knott shared with Edward A. Kimball of Chicago and Judge William G. Ewing of Chicago the lecture work in the middle western section of the United States, her engagements taking her into most of the states of this section and even as far as Texas and Utah. She continued in the service of the Board of Lectureship until June, 1903, when she was called to Boston to become associate editor of the periodicals of the movement, a group which at that time included The Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel, and Der Herald der Christian Science, but which has, during Mrs. Knott's editorial service, taken on also Le Heraut de Christian Science. For a period of about ten years, continuing until about two years ago, Mrs. Knott, at Mrs. Eddy's request, served on the Christian Science Bible Lesson Committee.

Mrs. Knott has a son and a daughter, both living in Boston. She herself has made her residence in Boston ever since first coming here in response to her appointment in 1903.

FEED SHIPPERS ACCUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

RICHFORD, Vermont.—The Quaker Oats Company, through its branch in this town, has been summoned to appear in the United States Court at Windsor, Vermont, on Tuesday, May 20, to answer to the charge of the government that it violated the Food and Drug Act. It is alleged by the government that in the shipment of feed from the Richford plant to wholesalers in Maine, the provisions in the sacks of feed were not what the owners claimed they were.

BAR COMMITTEE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Bar Association has named a committee of five to investigate the status of the present military law relative to courts-martial. Notification of this action has been sent to the Secretary of War.

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Providing farm homes for returning soldiers and sailors is endorsed by the Committee on Reconstruction of the Massachusetts Legislature which has agreed to favorably report a bill providing for the creation of a corporation, to which

the State will lend its credit to the extent of \$500,000. Under the terms of the bill, the corporation will purchase land in large tracts, which will be divided up into farms of varying sizes, on which homesteads will be erected and sold to veterans on installments.

GERMAN CONTROL OF METALS LIMITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Complete elimination of the German influence in the metal markets of the United States has been accomplished according to A. Mitchell Palmer's report on that subject, made when he was alien property custodian, and now made public.

The report shows the development of what Mr. Palmer calls "the German metal octopus" in Germany, and its spread to other parts of the world, including its reaching out toward the United States.

Mr. Palmer points out that however much justification there is for the assertion that the German metal combine controlled the metal markets of Europe and Australia, especially in zinc and lead, it is not a fact that they controlled the metal market of the United States. Their influence here was potent, no doubt, he adds, and was growing, but it was far from sufficient to control either the production or the price of metals.

The report shows that the alien property custodian has taken over the German-owned metal concerns in the United States and by disbanding some and Americanizing others, it is believed that the German influence in the American metal market has been completely eliminated.

SUFFRAGISTS PRAISE PRESIDENT WILSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—At the annual meeting of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, resolutions were adopted praising the attitude of President Wilson on the woman's suffrage situation and condemning the acts of the militant suffragists in Washington.

The resolution relating to President Wilson follows:

"Resolved, That the Kentucky Equal Rights Association express its grateful appreciation to President Woodrow Wilson for his unwavering loyalty to the cause of the enfranchisement of women; that it acknowledges a just pride in his support, as of the recognized world-leader, of the women of the world; that it apprises him of the good fellowship afforded to patrons. If that were the only factor involved, the problem of social substitutes would be easily solved.

For the most part men have been drawn to the saloon through their interest, not in brotherhood, but in liquor.

"It is a mistake to imagine that the big thing about the American saloon has been the good fellowship afforded to patrons. If that were the only factor involved, the problem of social substitutes would be easily solved.

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A GIFT OF COINS TO BRITISH MUSEUM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The trustees of the British Museum have just had presented to them a valuable collection of ancient British coins by Sir Arthur Evans, to whom they were bequeathed by his father, Sir John Evans, the distinguished archaeologist and geologist. A great and indefatigable numismatist, Sir John Evans, in 1864 wrote an important book on this subject, which has remained standard work, entitled, "The Coins of Ancient Britain." Among his other writings are "Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain," published in 1872 and again in 1898. He also wrote many separate papers on archaeology and geology, among which was "Flint Implements in the Drift."

Sir John Evans was president of the Society of Antiquaries from 1885-92, and president of the Numismatic Society from 1874-1908. As president of the former, he was ex-officio a trustee of the British Museum and subsequently, to which his son makes reference in the letter accompanying his gift, a permanent trustee. Sir Arthur Evans is also a distinguished archaeologist and numismatist, but his work has lain chiefly in the Balkan States, where he has made some very remarkable discoveries, and more particularly in Crete, concerning the early history of Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean, about which he has written in his books on the Aegean and on Crete.

First Coinage From the Gauls

The ancient coinage of Great Britain came originally from the Gauls, though it took on its own independent form very swiftly. Money came in trade first of all across the sea, and once established as a means of barter, quickly spread over the country. The earliest coins were copies of Philip of Macedon's "stater," the name for the principal gold coin of ancient Greek states and the prototype of all later coins.

Sir John Evans, after a comparison of their weight with later coins, and from a study of the gradual degradation of the types, placed the origin of the coinage between 200 and 150 B.C. As Sir Arthur Evans writes in his letter to the Keeper of the Department of Coins at the British Museum, "how few realize that a century and a half before the Roman Conquest the early Belgic invaders had not only brought this country within the range of classical influences, but had actually produced a graduated coinage derived from Philip of Macedon."

To follow the country's development in the light which is shed upon it from earliest times, by studying its coinage, is now made possible for the public through the immense labors of Sir John Evans and the munificence of his son. Among many discoveries of great interest in the history of numismatics was that made in 1874, of a hoard of English coins, some of them of Mercian kings, some of kings of Kent, some of archbishops of Canterbury, with a few of Ecgberht's coins. They were found at Delaney in Ireland and must have been struck not later than A.D. \$30. Sir John Evans concluded, and others have since confirmed his decision, that they must have been carried to Ireland as booty by the Viking Fleet. In 834 A.D. the Vikings attacked Sheppey, sailing from Ireland, and must have carried their coins back to Ireland with them, where they were to remain hidden for more than a thousand years.

Collection Complete of Its Kind

The collection which Sir Arthur Evans is presenting numbers about 1700 pieces, and is the most complete of its kind in the world. The British Museum already possessed a fine collection of ancient coins which have received much attention from numismatic authorities, and they will now find themselves with a fresh field of extraordinary richness and variety wherein to continue these explorations so ably initiated and directed by the original owner of the coins.

In his letter to Mr. G. F. Hill, Keeper of the Department of Coins, Sir Arthur Evans writes:

"After these lean years, during which the British Museum has suffered from government parsimony more than any national institution of the kind, either among friends or foes, it is right that individuals should do what lies in their power to make up for these deprivations. As a personal contribution toward this end I am handing over to you, unconditionally, my father's unique collection of ancient British coins. To them I have added his Gaulish and Iberian series.

"I may say that, as regards the ultimate disposal of his ancient British collection, my father, realizing the claims that might weigh with me on another side, had left me absolute discretion. I feel, however, that in presenting the collection to your department I am fulfilling his most intimate wishes. It is, moreover, a fitting tribute to his memory that it should be permanently connected with the museum, to the welfare of which, as trustee, he had so long and so actively devoted himself.

"My own researches, indeed, in the past, had partly covered the phase of our early history that this collection represents, and I have been able to add to it some specimens illustrating Celtic expansion in Eastern Europe. But, apart from preoccupations and interruptions caused by the war, my own work has been drawn into still earlier channels by my Cretan investigations.

"I cannot, therefore, any longer hesitate to transfer the collection to a place where it will be more readily available for other students. I am the more encouraged to hand it over to your own keeping from the high sense of the services which—true to the traditions of the Department of Coins and Medals—you have rendered to numismatic science, a branch of research that derives such special value from the precision that it imports into the study of history and

art, but which has been strangely neglected in some of our seats of learning.

"I have felt, too, that our National Museum had the highest claim to the possession of what, in fact, is a unique illustration of an interesting chapter of our 'island story'—the first satisfactory record of which, largely based on this collection, was indeed supplied by my father's work on 'The Coinage of the Ancient Britons.'

"How few realize that a century and a half before the Roman Conquest the early Belgic invaders had not only brought Britain within the range of classical influences, but had actually introduced a graduated coinage derived from that of Philip of Macedon. No one, certainly, who has not studied the numismatic evidence can have any idea of the extent to which, with the 'felt approach' of Imperial Rome, these influences had developed before the days of the Claudian conquest. I do not expect that many of those acquainted with Shakespeare's 'Cymbeline' realize that such a prince actually existed in ancient Britain under very different conditions of palace life and foreign relations, still less that he and his colleagues in the British predecessors of Colchester, St. Albans, and other towns were striking coins with finely executed Graeco-Roman types and Latin inscriptions. At the present time, indeed, these first advertisements of a British claim to enter the circle of civilized nations may have a certain interest even for those who are not archaeologists. In the early Belgic issues on British soil, too, they may find a seasonable reminder of the permanence of the geographical ties that bind us to our continental neighbors, which are still of such vital consequence to us after the lapse of over two millennia."

SHAKESPEARE IN FRANCE

From an article by J. Paul Boncour in *Le Figaro* of Paris.

The performances of M. Gémier have once more begun. The joy which this event gives us cannot henceforth be unalloyed. How often, back there, at the front, have we regretted that such things of beauty had to be dispensed with in the tragic hours when, for anguish, we could not taste their full joyfulness!

It is right, it is necessary in the hour of dire crisis to search one's resources, and to find new motifs for exaltation in the exact knowledge of one's own relation and the relation of one's allies to universal culture and civilization.

From this point of view it was necessary that the most powerful dramatist of England, one of the most powerful of the world, should become familiar to the French public.

And to that end it was necessary that the scenic realization of his work should underscore all that, which, through the Renaissance, relates it to Greco-Latin culture, that culture to which we owe all beauty, all harmony, all light; so much so, that even among the barbarians the greatest men had no consciousness of their genius until warmed by the glow of that hearth.

That is why Gémier was so well inspired when he commenced his cycle of performances with "Shylock," followed by "Antony and Cleopatra" and "The Taming of the Shrew." Among all of Shakespeare's works we French will always prefer those of which the material gives the greatest guaranty of universality because it is drawn from ancient Rome or from Italy of the Renaissance. It is by those plays that he must be introduced to the heart of our public; the heroes who have presided over our childhood and over the childhood of those who have preceded us on this soil; the places and the environment from which we have received our artistic and intellectual birth, will always make the private lives of comedians, which if put into effect would undoubtedly achieve the reform desired.

The next section reinforces Rousset's letter to M. d'Alembert, "Les Spectacles," particularly that portion which defends the utility of theatrical representations. She concludes this chapter with a series of rules for the private lives of comedians, which if put into effect would undoubtedly achieve the reform desired.

The next proceeds to classify the drama of her day as follows: comedy, the most valuable; tragedy, the most elevated; opera, the most marvelous; and "comédie-ariette" [farce] or frivolous comedy. "Less perfection and most spectators." It is when she turns to discuss the type of theater suitable for each of these that the student of modern stagecraft opens his eyes with astonishment. Many of her suggestions are either today recently attained reforms or are still fighting for recognition as fundamentals of dramatic art.

Comedy, she explains, requires a small, intimate stage and the utmost perfection in the creation of illusion. The spectator must be made to forget he is in a theater. Wings should be abolished and interiors represented with inclosed walls, a reform which was not adopted until over half a century later. There should be no more entrances and exits than one would expect to find in a normal room. Open-air scenes are to be simplified, with backdrop suggesting distance, and the stage itself set with a few "practical" columns or trees, according to the locality represented. In short, she describes, almost word for word, the outdoor sets of Mr. Granville Barker. In simplifying you are not to forget that the purpose of scenic decoration is the creation of illusion. To those who object that scenery is not important for good plays, Madame replies: then such plays need no scenery at all, nor the accompaniments of music or the dance. "To take such a position is to be ignorant of the true pleasures of the theater."

Tragedy, on the other hand, should be played only in buildings particularly adapted for this art. Architectural setting and vast perspectives are necessary that the effect of grandeur may be properly emphasized. How absurd, she comments, to see the roofs of our tragic palaces tremble and wave with every passing breeze! The apron of the stage should be built farther out toward the audience (which was exactly what Reinhardt did when he produced "Edipus" at Covent Garden in 1912), and left bare. Let the setting be as far up stage as possible, suggesting merely the columns and porticos of a temple or palace. The central up-stage door should mask a back-stage or "interior" which could be used at need, without lowering the curtain or changing the scene.

In opera we should have the cooperation of all the arts, painting, architecture, sculpture, mechanics, the dance, fiction, beautiful voices, music, acting, and poetry. Once more the lady anticipated Richard Wagner and our recent moderns by a number of years. Musician, scene-painter, and poet should work together to unify and harmonize the emotional effect sought. Every aesthetic note, in opera, must be more loudly sounded than in other forms of drama, beauty must glitter and the awe-inspiring appear somber. The chorus should be trained to be an integral part of the action, and not stand about a mere wooden background. The stage must be vast and the mechanical details worked out to great perfection that scenes may be rapidly changed. She even joins Mr. Bernard Shaw in advocacy of the curtain or the proscenium as the best way to represent the stage.

By means of these stairs the principal characters mingle with the audience, and, as it were, allow the audience to take part in the action of the play, and some day, in pursuing this road, Gémier will logically arrive at the point where the modern theater, cramped for so many centuries, will once more reach the breadth of the ancient theater with its chorus.

By means of these stairs changes are facilitated and interruptions minimized, a sort of "proscenium" is cre-

ated where the play continues, while behind a light curtain new scenery is being equipped.

This is the striking innovation, the profound originality of these beautiful performances.

This innovation creates, or, rather, rediscovered an entire traditional and classical estheticism by utilizing an architectural motive which belongs to the earliest times of our civilization. These stairs, which the necessity of representing the works of Shakespeare has imposed upon a modern theatrical manager, are the same stairs which ascended toward the light in the temples of antiquity and gave to the sober lines of temple-architecture elevation and relief.

The great decorators of the Renaissance also discovered their possibilities; they understood how by means of stairs successive planes could be established, figures grouped and multiplied to vast crowds while yet remaining well-ordered. It is on such stairs that Raphael made "The School of Athens" conduct its discourses, that Veronese grouped the guests of "The Wedding at Cana."

When, at the Théâtre Antoine, the curtain rises upon a broad, luminous staircase, where young gentlemen, such as Giorgione painted, fling the sweet name of Portia to the breezes of the Adriatic, these great memories of antiquity are awakened in us.

For, on those steps, as on those of "The School of Athens" or "The Wedding at Cana," the figures detach themselves in full light, the groups mingling and disperse easily and harmlessly, the crowds cease to be confused, disorderly, and dense. It seems as if a more vivid clearness imparted itself to the dialogue when air and light are thus enabled to circulate among the personages.

Indeed, one can add nothing to the immensity of Shakespeare; but, at least, one can extract from the august text the greatest measure of beauty and that which is most accessible to our Latin genius.

This is the acquisition with which the French stage has been enriched. That our stage should have been thus enriched in the midst of war, in the midst of anguish, when the entire effort of the country was bent on the struggle, is an illustration of intellectual vitality for which one cannot but be grateful to those who have conceived, willed and realized it.

CYCLING ACCORDING TO THE MAP

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A bicycling expedition with a map seems to require two persons to make the perfect setting; then both are equally occupied, though probably not in each other's estimation!

Well, to repeat, it requires two persons, one with a map and one without, particularly the one without, which is there to ask the way when the other is nonplussed, not that he would ever, for one moment, admit the soft impeachment, but still, asking the way is not without its uses! Again, it



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

People should not approach the subject of maps in any ribald spirit

also requires someone to appreciate the scenery and read the signsposts (our map student has no use for these), someone to jeer, and best of all not to miss the incomparable joy of saying, "I told you so."

However, people really should not approach the subject of maps in any ribald spirit; they are a never-failing joy to their owner. To the real maplover they are the perfect hobby, because their resources are so varied and, above all, so ubiquitous.

Certainly the days of maps have been in the ascendant since the restrictions imposed upon motoring, though in a sense this may appear to be a paradox. It is not so, nevertheless. To the motorist speed along without, or even with, due regard to the speed limit, five or ten miles out of the way may make very little difference. But to the humble pedestrian or cyclist he must be indeed intrepid who does not hesitate when confronted with the probability of such a contingency; hence his reliance on the map.

I am speaking of the suppression of the footlights and the substituting for them of a flight of stairs which establishes direct communication between the audience and the stage, the actor and the spectator, makes it possible for both to be enveloped by the same light, the same atmosphere.

By means of these stairs the principal characters mingle with the audience, and, as it were, allow the audience to take part in the action of the play, and some day, in pursuing this road, Gémier will logically arrive at the point where the modern theater, cramped for so many centuries, will once more reach the breadth of the ancient theater with its chorus.

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A 1770 REFORMER OF THE STAGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most curious books ever published upon that well-worn controversial theme, the elevation of the stage, was printed at Amsterdam in the year 1770. It was entitled "La Mimographie, ou idées d'une honnête femme pour la réformation du théâtre national." The copy now in question comes from the library of Joseph Knight, the English dramatic critic.

A note on the fly-leaf, in the latter's handwriting, testifies to the rarity of the book and to the fact that it is an unusual specimen of printing, as indeed it is. It is the product of a small printer who set all his own type, without assistance, and as the book is well over 400 pages in length, it is not strange that the pagination is as unique as the subject matter.

The libraries are silent on the question of the author's identity. The book is in the form of letters passing between Mme. d'Alzan and Mme. des Tianges, her sister. The introduction, by another anonymous hand, warns us that as we read "on reconnaît dans le style de la Mimographie la négligence d'une femme, & son insouciance dans le néologisme," all of which we later discover to be true. Mme. d'Alzan writes to her sister in the provinces concerning the infatuation of M. d'Alzan for an actress. After the exchange of two or three letters to which the anonymous editor has contributed some unconsciously amusing footnotes, moralizing the correspondence, as it were, Mme. des Tianges replies with her project for reforming the theater, the outline of which completes the remainder of the book.

It opens with a delightful series of "axiomomes"—itself a portmanteau word for which we should be grateful. "Je suis femme, & par conséquent ignorante." What would our suffragists say to that? "Heureusement il ne faut avoir lu ni ce Savant qu'on nomme Aristote, ni ses Commentaires." "Axiomomes" which begin as promising as this are worth further reading.

To do the lady credit, she plunges at once into the crux of the problem. To reform the stage we must reform both audience and actors. As long as the audience are content to vulgarize the theater, just so long will the theater remain vulgar. Further, she makes a strong plea for comedy, and defying her "maussades" critics, exhals her moral purpose above that of tragedy.

The next section reinforces Rousset's letter to M. d'Alembert, "Les Spectacles," particularly that portion which defends the utility of theatrical representations. She concludes this chapter with a series of rules for the private lives of comedians, which if put into effect would undoubtedly achieve the reform desired.

The next proceeds to classify the drama of her day as follows: comedy, the most valuable; tragedy, the most elevated; opera, the most marvelous; and "comédie-ariette" [farce] or frivolous comedy. "Less perfection and most spectators." It is when she turns to discuss the type of theater suitable for each of these that the student of modern stagecraft opens his eyes with astonishment. Many of her suggestions are either today recently attained reforms or are still fighting for recognition as fundamentals of dramatic art.

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So just here is the cause for congratulation: no bona fide student of a map would ever go by a short cut, nothing would persuade him to go by any road not clearly and unmistakably defined; cross-country paths or "as the crow flies" have no allurements for him. So we may take heart and go forth cheerfully on our bicycles, looking forward to all that the day may unfold.

abolition of applause because it destroys the illusion.

There is much more of interest in this extraordinary book, but the subsequent portions deal with more technical details. There is, for example, an attack upon the aside and soliloquy, which were not to be banished the stage until Ibsen began to write. Historians of the drama and theater appear to have overlooked this work, probably because it is extremely rare. Bibliographies seldom list it, and when they do, give no indication of its valuable contents. Who the lady was, if the author was a lady, is the most baffling mystery of all. It was obviously inspired by Rousseau, but unlike most Eighteenth Century treatises upon the stage, it is based wholly on a practical knowledge of the theater, combined with a remarkable imaginative vision of what the stage might be.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must

DRY AMENDMENT PART OF THE LAW

Official of Anti-Saloon League of America Declares That Opponents of Prohibition Seem to Fail to Recognize This Fact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The prohibition amendment is a part of the law of the country, and that is what those persons who are advocating that it be made inoperative seem to fail to recognize," E. C. Dinnidie, of the Anti-Saloon League of America, has declared, referring to the application in New York for the incorporation of the Association opposed to National Prohibition. A great point is made that liquor manufacturers or dealers do not appear among the incorporators, but whether there are any financial alliances, represented directly or indirectly among them, has no bearing on the fact that opposition to prohibition now is an appeal to law breaking.

Mr. Dinnidie calls attention to the fact that those who were hostile to prohibition have admitted that it was coming and that when it arrived it would have to be observed as are other laws of the land. This has been pointed out by their orators on the floor of Congress time and again. To be sure, no one thought it was coming quite so soon; that is, none of the opponents. But since the amendment has been legally submitted by Congress and passed by the states nothing remains for the orderly portion of the community to do except obey its mandate. Otherwise the appeal is anarchic.

"If those who oppose prohibition of the liquor traffic want to have it repealed, according to law they will have to follow the same methods that the proponents used when they sought its adoption," explained Mr. Dinnidie. "They will have to obtain a vote favorable to their contention of two-thirds of Congress and then secure the sanction of three-fourths of the states. They are in the position now that we were in when we were beginning to work for the passage of the amendment. Meanwhile, until this is accomplished, it is futile for men to talk of making the law inoperative. The majority of this country is law-abiding. And the soldiers of whom they talk as if they were all in favor of the making and selling of liquor are just like other citizens. They reflect the sentiments of the communities from which they come; some are in favor of drinking and some are opposed, but they are all in favor of keeping the laws, not of breaking them."

"Another thing. It is often overlooked, or not understood, that this amendment has been passed with the help of men who drink but who were opposed to the liquor business. Such states as South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona were carried for prohibition by the votes of drinking men."

Doesn't it look," concluded Mr. Dinnidie, "as if these men who boast that they are such good sports are proving themselves to be very poor sportsmen when they refuse to accept the situation after the case has been decided against them? Since the law is on the statute book there is nothing to be done except to watch those who propose to break the laws and see that the laws are enforced, but this is a poor time in which to invite men to disregard law and order, and those who do it are assuming a grave responsibility."

DRY LAW MAY GO INTO EFFECT JUNE 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHIYENNE, Wyoming—Whether the prohibition act passed by the recent Wyoming Legislature means that the liquor traffic shall cease with the end of June 28, or shall continue until the end of June 30, is in question, arousing much discussion and which may require a judicial determination. The language of the act is conflicting, the measure stating at one point that the liquor traffic shall be illegal "on and after the 30th day of June" and at another point that, "This act shall take effect and he in force from and after midnight on the 30th day of June." If the first quoted provision is to govern the liquor traffic will cease at the end of June 28, the 29th being Sunday, and the State having a Sunday closing law which would prevent the sale of liquor between the end of the 28th and the beginning of the 30th, but if the second provision is to govern liquor may be sold on June 30 and until 12 o'clock on the night of that day.

CLUB CENTERS IN
SCHOOLS FAVORED

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TEST VOTE ON LICENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The new superintendent of the Chicago public schools, Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, began his duties here yesterday. The new superintendent, in discussing school problems, said he was in favor of teaching only English in the elementary schools. Among other things, he said he favored optional military training in the high schools, with none in the elementary schools, and the use of the public school buildings for club centers for communities.

LUSITANIA CLAIMS BEING CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The committee of proctors representing claimants for damages caused by the sink-

ing of the Lusitania by a German submarine announces selection of a board to pass upon the validity of those claims and to make a finding to serve as a basis for the amount of Lusitania damages to be demanded from Germany by the United States Government. The committee hopes this amount will be submitted at the peace table. The board, acting without compensation, is made up as follows:

Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York; Charles M. Hough, United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, and E. Henry Lambe, former presiding judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

COURT TO PASS ON TOLL RATES

Kansas Given Permission to Test Validity of Postmaster-General's Recent Order

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whether the Postmaster-General has authority to increase telephone rates throughout the country is to be determined by the Supreme Court, which yesterday granted the State of Kansas permission to institute original proceedings against the Postmaster-General, questioning the validity of his order of Dec. 13 last establishing new toll rates. The court ordered that a return be made in the case at the next term, in October.

Under the order attacked, effective since Jan. 21, last, the Postmaster-General established a new classification and schedule of toll rates under a partial zone system. The Kansas authorities claim that he exceeded his authority in making it, and ask that the Supreme Court define the extent of the authority conferred upon him under the joint congressional resolution and the presidential proclamation by which the telephone and telegraph systems were taken over.

Although these proceedings directly affect only the carrying out of the order in Kansas by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, the questions involved touch every state. The Kansas contention is that the Postmaster-General is without authority to fix intrastate rates and that if such authority was conferred by the resolution and the proclamation, both are unconstitutional.

VOTE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHIYENNE, Wyoming—Wyoming will be the first State to take a referendum vote on the League of Nations proposal, if Governor Carey should follow the suggestion in numerous letters reaching his office that this question be submitted at a special election which has been called for April 22 that the people may vote on a proposal to issue \$2,800,000 of state highway bonds.

Wyoming does not have a referendum law and therefore the League of Nations question therefore could not be officially submitted, but the letters to Governor Carey urge that he sanction a proposal to submit the question informally. An overwhelming majority in favor of the league, it is prophesied by advocates of the informal submission idea, would result from balloting on the question.

APPROPRIATION FOR WAR RISK NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday that there were only funds enough to run the War Risk Insurance Bureau until the middle of May and that this fact had been communicated to President Wilson. This great bureau, which has charge of all the details of the insurance of men in the army and the assignment and payment of policies, etc., has just moved into a commodious new building. Its expenses are enormous, and with the failure of Congress to pass the Appropriation Bill it will be impossible for the work to continue unless Congress is called for a new session at least by May.

COMMERCE RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An office has been opened in the Chicago Association of Commerce for gathering information on export and import trade with the South and Central American countries. The office was established by the Mississippi Valley Trades Association, and will be under the supervision of H. H. Garver, foreign trade commissioner of the association.

A party made up of representatives from the associations of commerce of Chicago, Illinois; St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Kansas City, Missouri; Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, Louisiana, and other large cities of the Mississippi Valley will make a tour of the South and Central American countries to establish trade and credit relations.

TEST VOTE ON LICENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. JOHNSBURG, Vermont—A special town meeting will be held here on March 26 for the purpose of ascertaining whether light beers and wines or "hard drinks" should be sold while the town is licensed. St. Johnsbury went wet by a vote of 335 to 370 at town meeting day, March 4, for the first time in its history. It is claimed by those who voted for license that the new move is an effort to defeat the vote taken at the regular town meeting.

DRY AMENDMENT PART OF THE LAW

Official of Anti-Saloon League of America Declares That Opponents of Prohibition Seem to Fail to Recognize This Fact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The prohibition amendment is a part of the law of the country, and that is what those persons who are advocating that it be made inoperative seem to fail to recognize," E. C. Dinnidie, of the Anti-Saloon League of America, has declared, referring to the application in New York for the incorporation of the Association opposed to National Prohibition. A great point is made that liquor manufacturers or dealers do not appear among the incorporators, but whether there are any financial alliances, represented directly or indirectly among them, has no bearing on the fact that opposition to prohibition now is an appeal to law breaking.

Mr. Dinnidie calls attention to the fact that those who were hostile to prohibition have admitted that it was coming and that when it arrived it would have to be observed as are other laws of the land. This has been pointed out by their orators on the floor of Congress time and again. To be sure, no one thought it was coming quite so soon; that is, none of the opponents. But since the amendment has been legally submitted by Congress and passed by the states nothing remains for the orderly portion of the community to do except obey its mandate. Otherwise the appeal is anarchic.

"If those who oppose prohibition of the liquor traffic want to have it repealed, according to law they will have to follow the same methods that the proponents used when they sought its adoption," explained Mr. Dinnidie. "They will have to obtain a vote favorable to their contention of two-thirds of Congress and then secure the sanction of three-fourths of the states. They are in the position now that we were in when we were beginning to work for the passage of the amendment. Meanwhile, until this is accomplished, it is futile for men to talk of making the law inoperative. The majority of this country is law-abiding. And the soldiers of whom they talk as if they were all in favor of the making and selling of liquor are just like other citizens. They reflect the sentiments of the communities from which they come; some are in favor of drinking and some are opposed, but they are all in favor of keeping the laws, not of breaking them."

"Another thing. It is often overlooked, or not understood, that this amendment has been passed with the help of men who drink but who were opposed to the liquor business. Such states as South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona were carried for prohibition by the votes of drinking men."

Doesn't it look," concluded Mr. Dinnidie, "as if these men who boast that they are such good sports are proving themselves to be very poor sportsmen when they refuse to accept the situation after the case has been decided against them? Since the law is on the statute book there is nothing to be done except to watch those who propose to break the laws and see that the laws are enforced, but this is a poor time in which to invite men to disregard law and order, and those who do it are assuming a grave responsibility."

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INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. Robert Williams, One of the Leaders of Labor, Surveys the Upheaval as Part of a World-Wide Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"The present industrial unrest which is manifesting itself in Great Britain is really part of a world-wide movement," writes Mr. Robert Williams, general secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation, in an article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Williams is one of the leaders of the labor movement, and holds very advanced views. His ideal is the complete revolution of the present industrial system, and, according to his own statement, the working classes are now at "war—real war—where the alignment of opposing forces is not national or racial, but class."

"In the old days," continues Mr. Williams, "the responsible officials of the trade union movement were accused of being professional agitators constantly stirring up strife amongst the loyal working people. Today the order is reversed, and we find the organized workers themselves frequently far in advance of their responsible officials and advisers.

The causes of the disaffection are multifarious. Labor feels that it has been made to bear the brunt of the cost and suffering of the war. Every conceivable sacrifice necessary for the prosecution of the war has been called for, more especially from the toiling masses. They have contributed millions for the armed forces. The call upon the nation's manhood has naturally reduced the manpower available for industrial requirements both of civil and military life. When there was a shortage of munitions, labor was appealed to produce the guns and turn out the war material. Again, when the shipping question became acute in consequence of the operations of the German submarines, shipbuilding and engineering workers were appealed to forgo their holidays and leisure to accelerate the output of new tonnage. When the food problem became acute the agricultural workers were asked to spare no effort in order to increase food supplies.

While incomparable sacrifices were being made on every hand by the working people, the well-to-do classes in most industries were making profits beyond the dreams of avarice. Shipowners were fixing charters to the River Plate and coming home with grain freights and paying the entire capital cost of the ship in one round voyage of three months' duration. The working classes have had abundant experience to show that the chief contributions to the war loans have come from those who have derived these unearned profits from the circumstances of the war.

For 4½ years the working classes hesitated from taking strong industrial action because they were instinctively convinced that general and comprehensive strike action would put their own kinsfolk at a disadvantage with the adversary forces against whom they were making war. As soon, however, as the armistice was signed, this misgiving was largely removed, and all the restraint under which they had lived for the period of the war was broken down.

The Election and Labor

In Great Britain, especially, much of the difficulty has been accentuated by the political trickery of the general election. Politicians were vying with each other with offers to make the world not merely safe but pleasant for democracy. Bitter political and economic controversies took place, and Labor, which made a big bid for political influence, came out much less satisfactorily than was expected. In every constituency contested in the interest of Labor can be found an average of some 5000 men who were prepared to give political action a trial. In most constituencies, however, except, of course, those which were represented by what might be called docile labor nominees, these men, young, virile and intelligent, are smarting under a sense of having been "done in." What they cannot do with their political left hand, they are now striving to do with their industrial right.

At the ballot box, however, the man and woman voter is equally influential, or, as the industrialists would say, equally impotent. In industry one resolute and competent man can lead a factory, a mine, or a railway terminus. The men who are

conducting the present industrial movement are the men who have been the spearhead of the trade union movement in the mine, the factory, and the workshop. They have always fearlessly championed the interests of their own workmates, and all too frequently have suffered the penalty when the employer or his manager had it in their power to victimize them.

"Coupled with the profiteering which has gone on during the war, Labor sees all the industries set up nationally or controlled nationally by the State reverting to private ownership. The national factories are being knocked down to the highest bidder, although every one knows that there is no real bidding, but that the whole market is rigged. Labor has learned from its past experience that an overstocked labor market means competition among the working people, cheap labor, and the constant threat of unemployment and the privations attendant upon unemployment.

"Although Labor has not extensively exercised its industrial power during the war, Labor realizes it could have done well-nigh anything because of the golden opportunity attendant upon a condition of things wherein there were far more jobs than men. From age-long experience the workers are right in assuming that as demobilization proceeds there will be three men for every two jobs. The employing class, accordingly, true to their grasping traditions, will attempt to dictate terms to Labor. This, the active trade unionists are doing their best to prevent. The most effective means thereto naturally are by means of a systematic reduction in the hours of labor in all industries thus making for the gradual absorption of the men as they return to their civilian occupations.

The Shorter Working Day
Labor's stand for a shorter working day is absolutely indisputable and unchallengeable. It is based upon economic knowledge and industrial experience. The drawback, however, at the present time, is that there is an utter want of coordination in the demands and cooperation in the application. The demand for a shorter working week is too diversified and the applications come in at irregular periods. For instance, the railway workers obtained their concessions of the 48-hour working week during the general election, which concession was manifestly a political dodge to get votes for the Coalition Government.

The transport workers of the country are applying for a 44-hour week. The miners have formulated proposals and submitted an application to the government for a six-hour working day, and a 30 per cent advance in wages. The engineering trades balloted their members upon the principle of a 47-hour working week, which appears to be unacceptable to the engineering trade workers.

"In the strike movement at Belfast the workpeople, basing their strike action upon the precepts and policy of the Ulster Unionist Provisional Government, fought for the 44-hour week. The Clyde was obsessed in efforts to secure for all workers, irrespective of their calling, a 40-hour week. The electricians in London threatened sympathetic action with their out-of-work members at Edinburgh, the Clyde, and Belfast, and so the movement becomes increasingly incoherent stage by stage.

"I have repeatedly appealed, myself, for unity of command in the industrial movement. Personally, I am a member of the sub-committee of the Triple Industrial Alliance of mine workers, railway workers, and transport workers. These three organizations number well over 1,500,000 highly organized workpeople in three essential industries. If it were possible only to bring about a clarified and consistent policy and time our demands in such a manner as to make our applications simultaneously, it stands to reason we could do far more collectively than we could isolated. There is a growing distrust on the part of the workers themselves that their claims are not pressed as effectively by the leaders as they might be.

The suggested industrial councils and the existing Alliance of Employers and Employed give rise to a suggestion that the trade-union officials who are connected therewith are agreeing to the existing capitalistic order and standardizing for all time what many of the workers conceive to be a slave state—a slave state

EIGHT-HOUR BILL DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan.—An eight-hour law, to apply to all mines and factories in the State, was defeated in the Michigan Legislature.

As the measure came from the Labor Committee of the Legislature, it provided for an eight-hour day only on work done by or for the State. John Holland, Representative from Gogebic, urged restoring to the bill a provision making it apply to all industries, but was unsuccessful.

John P. Fitzgerald, Detroit Representative, contended that an eight-hour law applying to industry would drive hundreds of factories out of the State, especially those making automobile parts.

GIRLS IN RAILROAD SHOPS DISPLACED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

POCATELLO, Idaho.—The women and girls employed in the shops of the Oregon Short Line Railroad in this city are being replaced by returning soldiers as these come home and desire to be employed again by that railroad. It is understood that eventually the girls will be replaced entirely and none employed in the shops.

The railroad is employing women as telegraph operators and station agents in some of the smaller towns. The women in these positions receive the standard wages, the same that men would receive in these places. It is reported that the work of the women is equally as satisfactory as the men's.

The War Service Club, organized by the employees of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is now being discontinued. In this club employees contributed from 10 cents to \$2 per month and assistance was rendered to families of enlisted men when in need.

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ANTI-PROHIBITION STRIKE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—Representatives of organized labor, at a meeting here, declared against a general strike as protest against federal prohibition, but made it clear that they are opposed to prohibition itself. The president of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen was not among the delegates today. In response to inquiries this morning, a National Union of Railwaymen official said that the position was so delicate that it would be unwise to say anything beyond the fact that they were hoping for the best, although the situation gave cause for considerable anxiety. It is understood that the National Union of Railwaymen executive committee has received from numerous important provincial centers expressions of satisfaction at their refusal of the railway executive committee's proposals.

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SEATTLE STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—Seattle's shipbuilding industry was in nearly full operation again yesterday as a result of the return to their places of approximately 2600 metal trades

AUSTRALIA GREETS LABOR DELEGATES

French Representatives Honored by Commonwealth Government and City of Melbourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—When the French Labor delegates, Messrs. Paul Thomsen and Adolphe Hocé, arrived in Melbourne, they received a warm welcome from the Commonwealth Government, and again when they visited the Trades Hall. They will be guests of honor at a luncheon tendered by the State Parliamentary Labor Party, while the Lord Mayor, Alderman Cabena, has invited them to visit the City Council.

They were further entertained by members of the Federal Ministry at a luncheon in the Federal Parliament House, where Mr. W. A. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, in a speech of welcome, asked the guests not to take too seriously a view of the obligations of a small section of the community. He said that Australians held France in affectionate regard, and added that if the civilized world offered homage to France for a generation, it would be only offering what was France's due. The government desired to help the delegates in their great mission and invited them to stay in the Commonwealth as long as they wished. Australia felt honored by their presence.

Mr. Thomsen, on behalf of the mission, hoped that the result of the visit would be a closer relationship between Australia and France, and that the bond of sympathy which existed between Australian soldiers and Frenchmen engaged in the great struggle would endure forever.

Mr. Hocé said that all that they had heard and seen in Australia had caused them to realize more fully than before that they were in a country of essentially democratic institutions. They would carry back the most pleasant memories of the conditions surrounding their visit and of the people generally.

LABOR UNREST IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony (Sunday)—A serious labor situation has developed on the Rand owing to the threat of the unorganized colored helpers to break the builders' strike. The African political organization recently passed a resolution expressing disappointment at the hostility shown by white labor unions for Negro helpers to break the builders' strike. The African political organization recently passed a resolution expressing disappointment at the hostility shown by white labor unions for Negro helpers to break the builders' strike. The African political organization recently passed a resolution expressing disappointment at the hostility shown by white labor unions for Negro helpers to break the builders' strike.

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FACTORIES REPORT LESSENED DEMAND

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NEW YORK, New York.—At the conference with the railway executive committee today the National Union of Railwaymen's negotiating sub-committee is understood to have made a very candid statement regarding the feeling prevailing among the men. The conference afterward adjourned. The National Union of Railwaymen's executive committee meets at Unity House tomorrow, and a further meeting between the negotiating sub-committee and the railway executive will be held in a day or two.

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workers who went on strike last Thursday afternoon, charging discrimination by the employers. James P. Martin, president of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers Local No. 104, the largest of the shipyard unions, posted a notice in the headquarters of the Metal Trades Council to the effect that all members return to work under the same condition as existed previous to Jan. 21, with the exception of allowance. At the five big steel shipbuilding yards, it was said that the metal trades workers were being taken back rapidly, and all of the plants would be running at top speed by today.

Are the quantities of materials, supplies and goods as shown by your last inventory larger than usual? Yes, 114; no, 129.

Are they principally for war or civilian business? War work, 20; civilian business, 221.

Have the prices of your product been lowered recently from the high prices prevailing during the war? Yes, 148; no, 92.

Is labor more abundant? Yes, 225; no, 21.

Is labor less restless? Yes, 147; no, 91.

Is there less reemployment? Yes, 108; no, 62.

Is labor more efficient? Yes, 99; no, 142.

Has there been any lowering of wages? Yes, 17; no, 228.

Are you paying less for raw materials? Yes, 134; no, 89.

Is the supply adequate? Yes, 212; no, 16.

Do you anticipate making any extensions or repairs to your plants in the near future which will necessitate the purchase of building materials or equipment? Yes, 42; no, 203.

Have you a satisfactory amount of orders on hand? Yes, 81; no, 150.

Most concerns reported the outlook uncertain.

JERSEY STRIKE COMES TO AN END

Public Service Railway Company and Employees Accept Terms of the War Labor Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—The strike of the employees of the Public Service Railway Company, which had tied up trolley traffic in Northern New Jersey since last Wednesday morning, was ended on Monday, when it was announced that both sides had accepted the agreement offered by the Federal War Labor Board.

The company agreed to treat with any committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America when authorized by its employees, but reserved the right to treat with any other committee of employees if it so desires. The company withdrew the cooperative league and collective bargaining plan previously submitted to the men, and which the men opposed. Both parties agreed to submit other points of dispute to the War Labor Board. These points include the demand for 10 hours' pay for nine hours' work and other increases in wages for other employees and improved working conditions. The men, believing that they have won a victory, return to work this morning.

Mediator Busy in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With the New York harbor strike now in its third week, James L. Hughes, federal mediator, continues his efforts to bring the men and the private boat owners into an agreement.

NEW CREDIT FOR BELGIUM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Belgium was given another credit of \$2,410,000 yesterday by the Treasury.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY PLANNED

Definite Action to Await the Proposed Formation of an Illinois Labor Party at the State Federation Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A movement to form a national Labor Party will be launched before many months, according to Morton L. Johnson, secretary of the executive committee of the Chicago Labor Party, who was appointed as a member of a committee to make arrangements for a preliminary conference with the Non-Partisan League and other organizations on this subject.

More definite steps in this direction will be taken after the meeting of the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor on April 10 in Springfield, where a state Labor Party will be organized.

The call for the convention to organize a state Labor Party has been issued by the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and is addressed to bodies that are not affiliated with the Federation of Labor as well as to the labor unions in Illinois.

The call for the state convention gives the following reasons, among others, for organizing a Labor Party:

"The formation of the Labor Party was made necessary on account of the fact that, under the old methods, the workers were not only unable to get the legislation they desired and believed they were entitled to, but in addition to that, the mercenary corporations have been able to get laws enacted that are injurious to the workers and unjust, as well. The trades unionists by an overwhelming majority vote on the question have indicated that they believe the time has come when they should have a powerful political organization permanently in the field, in order to deal with these matters intelligently and effectively."

The convention, the call announces, will take up the question

PORTUGAL'S PLIGHT SEEN FROM SPAIN

Some of the Responsible Papers in Madrid Actually Declared That Dom Manoel Had Landed in Portugal

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 17.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—On the same day and almost at the same hour two separate items of wireless news came to Madrid. One was from Lisbon and the other from Tuy. Tuy is the little place just over the River Minho in the north of Portugal which separates the latter from her sister Spain. It is the receiving station, as it were, for external circulation of the royalist intelligence from Oporto and other parts of the north which are not unfavorable to the pretensions of the Royalists. One of these messages, that from Tuy, stated that news received at Valencia on the Portuguese side of the river was to the effect that the monarchy had been proclaimed at Lisbon. The other item, from Lisbon, stated that a proclamation issued by the Portuguese Government announced that the Royalist agitation was well in hand and would soon be completely suppressed. So, according to one's predilections, one may believe some things that one reads, and reject the others, official statements as well.

The Royalists are never backward with particulars of their successes or supposed successes. They state that Captain Sa de Guimaraes, who with his forces entered Villarreal, proclaimed the monarchy there, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Machado did the same at Estarreja, that Paredes, Penafiel, Felgueiras, Zalveida, Lousada, Tabaco, Melgaco, Villatafeiro, Lamego and various other places had also joined them, and the monarchy had been duly proclaimed in all. A characteristic announcement from headquarters at Oporto was "The Monarchist forces entered triumphantly into Alvernia, the enemy retreating in disorder toward the south of Mouza. The use of the word "enemy" is to be noted.

A Farical Incident

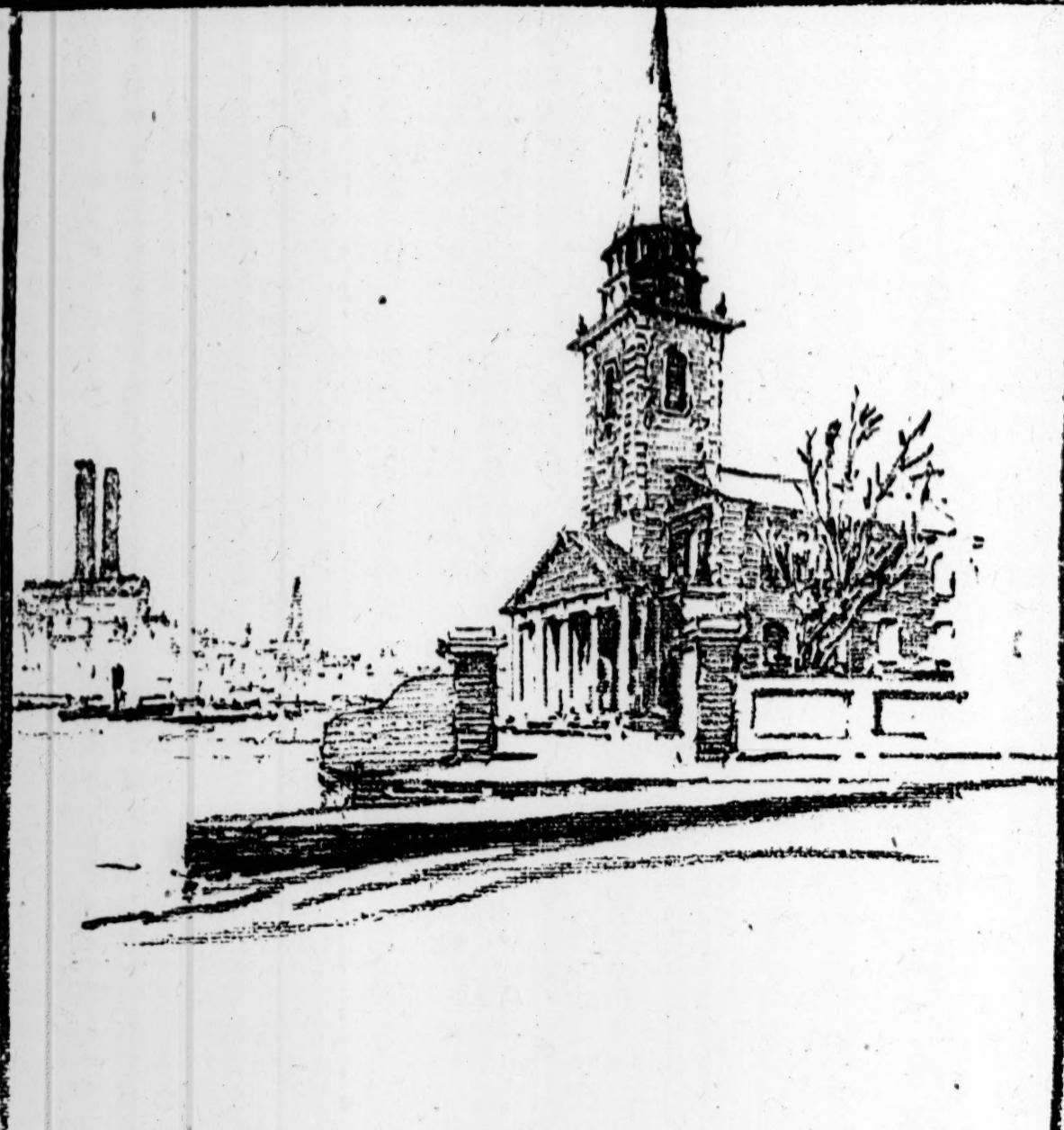
But if half of it were true, why is Conceiro so timid of neutral correspondents seeing what is being done? The other day the correspondents of Madrid newspapers at Oporto were placed under arrest because, as it is stated, their papers had given reports of what had been happening in Lisbon in such a way that the cause had been prejudiced! And the newspapers of Oporto applauded this course of procedure, especially the *Liberdade* (sic), which in reference to this matter printed an article entitled "The Restoration of the Monarchy as Seen from Spain." Were they free to write as they would and at length, the correspondents could tell of strange happenings that would make men marvel, and others that would make them laugh. How splendid, for example, was the Monarchist promptitude, when it was heard that the Republicans had proclaimed their republic at a little place called Mongoaide, near Vizcaya, for they immediately sent a military force there, made prisoners of all the soldiers who had thus proclaimed the republic, and with this done, loudly and joyfully proclaimed the monarchy instead, the Mongoaideans with wide eyes wondering at the mysteries of modern statecraft and man's covetousness of power.

The provisional government at Oporto continues to issue its proclamations in the most regal manner. The requisition of horses and mules within a period of 48 hours is decreed, and also the acquisition by the government of foods necessary to the people whenever a sufficient supply at moderate prices is not assured in the ordinary course of trade. Petitions are being sent to Conceiro also. One is from the Oporto Traders Committee, appealing to him to modify the decree on bills of exchange, and there is another from the Archbishop of Fraga giving greeting to those who fight for the restoration and asking that the monarchical government shall proceed to reestablish the rights and privileges of the church in Portugal.

It has never yet been satisfactorily explained why Manoel, if he is in Portugal, does not do something, even if it is only to effect a little personal proclamation of himself in one of the numerous villages in the north where it is declared the monarchy has been proclaimed. Some of the newspapers—including one of the utmost responsibility in Madrid, declare that they adhere to the statement that he has landed. New information upon the subject comes regularly from various points supposed to be concerned.

The latest from Vigo states that in the early hours of a certain morning Dom Manoel arrived at Compostellos accompanied by a number of Portuguese officers and they embarked in a small boat in which they crossed the River Minho, stepping ashore in the Portuguese town of Caminha. It was said that Manoel had passed the previous night at Pontevedra as the guest of a personage of importance who had great influence in those parts. Yet others say that Manoel slept that night near Tuy. But all ask pointedly whether, if Dom Manoel is not in Portugal, anyone can tell them where he is. No, for there appear to be no more statements from him now, and that is to the advantage of these news makers.

Now and then an automobile will spin through Tuy and go careering fast in some northerly and westerly direction. Whether proceeds this hasty automobile? One is told solemnly that it goes to meet the King! Also persons who go to Valencia on the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

BATTERSEA AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"The old church of Battersea, standing on the opposite side of the river, is said to be the sister church of Chelsea, which it much resembles," So says the historian.

He said that the program of the monarchy when it had been properly restored would be similar to that of England, and liberties inspired by strong democratic sentiments would be conceded.

Where Is Dom Manoel?

Another personage of monarchical influence, who is believed to be in the confidence of Dom Manoel, has just come back to Madrid from Portugal and declares that everything goes well for the monarchical cause and that the whole of the north and most of the people elsewhere are for the restoration, but that the cause is impeded by the absence of the King, which in some places causes disappointment and others irritation.

It is confessed, however, that strong as is the movement, the Republicans are most likely to succeed because they have the arms and ammunition. Efforts in a new direction are being made, however, one of the most important being an endeavor to obtain the practical sympathy of England and Spain in a proposal that there should be a plebiscite of the whole country as to whether the monarchy should be restored or not. It is claimed that the Royalists would win easily, but they have, of course, no hope of the government making any such plebiscite on their bare suggestion. It is also proposed that an effort should be made to induce the powers to recognize the Royalists as belligerents. This, it is stated, would make a great difference, though it is not clear as to how it would make it, and still less how the powers, especially England, having firmly determined that the internal affairs of Portugal are none of their business could now interfere, unless the state of chaos became such that not only could Portugal not help herself but she became another menace by her disorder to a Europe deeply engaged in putting itself straight to the best of its ability.

HONOR FOR BRAVE WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The motor drivers belonging to the Elsie Inglis unit did most valuable work for the Serbian Army in the offensive of last September. The Crown Prince of Serbia has personally decorated these ladies, and has issued medals to those who have been invalided home: Miss Geraldine Hedges, chief transport officer, St. Sava, IV; Miss Frances Robinson, 2nd transport officer, St. Sava, V; Miss Flora Parker, 3rd transport officer, St. Sava V½. Drivers: Miss Aline Arbutnot-Leslie; Mrs. Victoria Ding, Miss Rita Courtney, Miss Gladys Hodges, Miss Kathleen Fox-Rogers, Miss Phoebe Gemmill, Miss Alice Goodall, Miss Georgina Hall, Mrs. Lillian Howard, Miss Dorothy Howis, Miss Evelyn Law, Miss Henrietta Lister, Miss Camilla Maygrove, Miss Augusta North, Miss Marjorie Scott-Owen, Miss Alex Sidney, Miss Madge Tindall, Miss Louisa Trench, Miss Sybil Vincent. Mechanics John Jordan and William Taylor received the gold medal "for zealous service."

The staff at the London office of the Scottish Women's Hospitals have also been much gratified by receiving Serbian Red Cross medals, sent by Mr. Jovanovitch, the Serbian Minister in London, in recognition of their work of organization for the London units.

sidered necessary in those days to uphold honor amongst gentlemen!

But if a pen picture of Battersea is needed, all efforts must perform fail before one given in a letter written by Carlyle to his brother in 1840. "It was toward sunset," he wrote, "when I first got into the air. Avoiding crowds and highways, I went along Battersea Bridge and thence by a wondrous path across cow fields, mud-ditches, river embankment, over a waste expanse of what attempted to

pass for country, wondrous enough in the darkening dusk, especially as I had never been there before, and the very road was uncertain. Boat people sat . . . about the Red House, steamers snorting about the river, each with a lantern at its nose, old women sat in strange cottages trimming their evening fires; bewildered-looking, mysterious coke furnaces glowed at one place. I know not why Windmills stood silent."

Carlyle was a frequent visitor to Battersea in the '50s; one can picture him strolling along across the fields at eventide on one of his walks, or riding his nag, in his quaint, old-fashioned cloak.

And so in a walk round Battersea today, though little of physical beauty may seem left, it is there in small details, even though as a whole the picture may seem disappointing. One can in fancy sit with Turner by the river, hear the fiery invectives of the great statesman, Bolingbroke, hurled down the centuries, listen to the voice of Pope, or accompany Carlyle, in one of his walks, across those fields, now grown misty. Round by the church too there are little, odd, unexpected corners, and some old cottages where the bargemen and the boatmen live. There is something suggestive here of a little fishing village where the river breezes blow and, amid the lap-lap of the waters, the voice of a great city is silent for a time.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. F. James, Canadian official correspondent writes: "Following the example of a number of other units in the Canadian forces, Lord Strathcona's Horse, a regiment in the Canadian cavalry brigade, have just formed an Old Comrades Association which has for its principle objects: to keep officers and men of the regiment in touch with one another after their return to Canada; to see that nothing connected with the welfare of anyone who has served with the L. S. H. at any time is neglected; and to establish a memorial fund to provide for the erection of a suitable monument in Canada to those who have fallen in the great war. Lady Strathcona, daughter of the former High Commissioner for Canada, is the patroness for the new association.

HEALTH BOARD ABOLISHMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Michigan—The Ways and Means Committee of the lower branch of the Michigan Legislature reported favorably on a bill to abolish the State Board of Health and put in its place a single health commissioner, with an advisory council, but cut the proposed salary of the commissioner from \$8000

INDIA'S RESPONSE TO NEW WAR LOAN

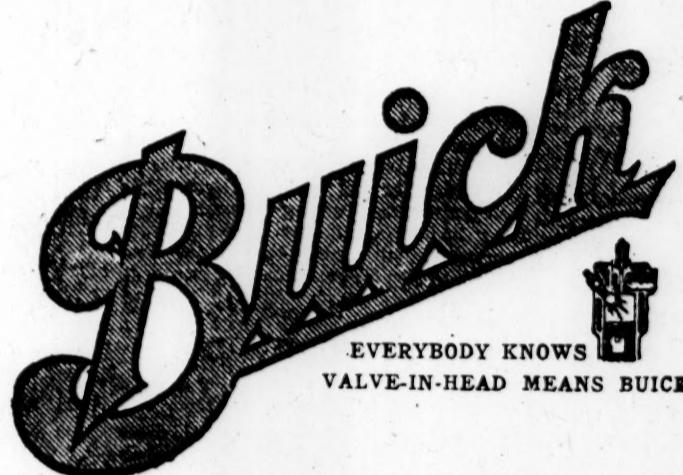
By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—An interesting survey of the progress and outcome of the second Indian war loan is afforded in a report which E. M. Cook, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Controller of Currency, has submitted to the Government of India. Dealing with the general results of the loan, the report says: "The amount realized by the war loan operations of 1917 had greatly surpassed the most sanguine expectations, a particularly encouraging feature being the way in which small investors in the musafis had for the first time invested their savings in a government loan. When, however, the time came to start the war loan operations of 1918, considerable misgiving was felt in many quarters as to the chance of similar success being attained. The success of the 1917 loan had been due in a very large measure to the propaganda work undertaken both by officials and by a very large number of public-spirited non-official workers; eloquent and energetic appeals had been made to the patriotism of the people, and much work of persuasion done in the matter of explaining the advantages of investment in this first-class security . . ."

"Altogether it was felt that nothing like the same results could be expected. The actual results, however, belied this pessimism; it is clear that the force of an appeal which combines patriotism with an attractive investment had been underestimated, while prognostications based on the effect which would be produced on the circulation of money by the government's immense disbursements. The main section of the 1917 loan had realized slightly under 40 crores, while the number of applications amounted to 77,932. The main section of the 1918 loan has realized nearly 51½ crores, and the number of applications was no less than 103,282. The post office section of the loan realized 4½ crores, the number of applications being \$2,000; and it is probable that even better results will be obtained through the post office section this year.

"The full significance of these figures will be realized by consideration of the fact, previous to the war, the largest rupee loan raised in India in recent years was that of 1906, which amounted to 4½ crores, the number of tenders being only 1172; and it is not perhaps too much to hope that there is now in existence the

AT THE SHOW IN ITS USUAL SPACE



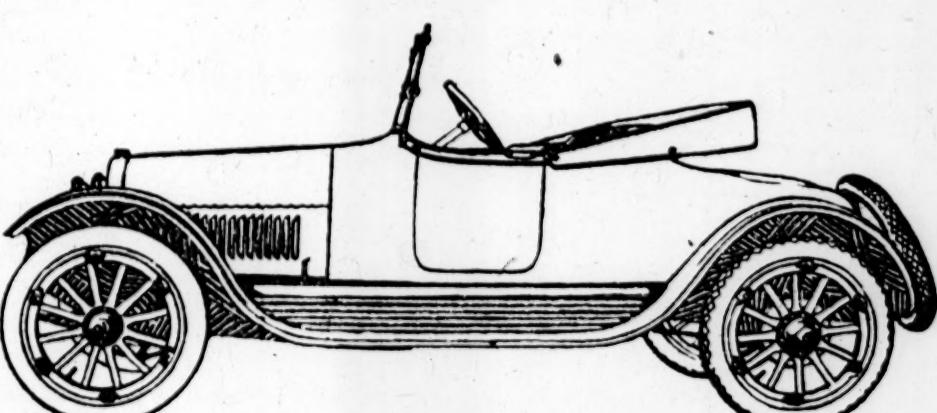
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germ of a large class of renters, the investment of whose savings in public loans should in future years be of almost incalculable value in furthering the development of the country."

MEMORIAL OF TREES FOR AUSTRALIAN CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—An impressive memorial to the soldiers of Australia will take the form of a grove of American oak and maple and English silver birch and purple beech. These trees will be planted in a massive scheme in the National Park, which is situated in the crescent of hills overlooking Adelaide. The proposal, on the whole, has had hearty support and there is every indication that it will be adopted.

WILSON AND SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In receiving a delegation of French working women in Paris, who desired to enlist his sympathy and help in the solution of their problems, President Wilson said that each nation must settle for itself the question as to the right of women to take a full share in the political life of their country. The conference could not dictate to states what their domestic policy should be. It seemed probable, however, that the conference would take some action with regard to the conditions of labor by expressing its views as to the international aspects of labor. In that case, he hoped there might be an opportunity, not only for French women, but for women all over the world, to present their case. In expressing his admiration for the women of all the nations engaged in the war, the President said that sometimes it seemed that those behind the lines had had to bear a greater strain than those in the lines. Peace must not be merely an adjustment between governments but an arrangement for the peace and security of men and women everywhere.

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WORK OF BUILDING THE NEW ARMENIA

Armenian Delegate to Conference, Professor Thoumaian, Defines Territorial and Other Claims of His Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—"Now that the armistice has been signed and the Peace Conference is already in full swing, let us hope that the terms of peace will be more favorable to Armenia than were the armistice conditions imposed on Turkey." So writes one of the leaders of the Armenian Nation, Prof. J. Thoumaian, who has been elected to represent the Armenians of America in the Paris Assembly. He was a professor at the American College at Marzouan during the massacres and persecutions of the Hamidian régime. He was condemned to suffer the extreme penalty but through the intervention of the British Government was released and escaped to Europe. Since then he has occupied himself in working for the cause of his country by writing or lecturing. When constitutional government was established in Turkey, and there was some hope of Ottoman regeneration, the Armenians heartily cooperated with the movement, and there were a few Armenian deputies in the Turkish Parliament, Professor Thoumaian being one of them.

"Though we do not know what peace will bring to Armenia," continues Professor Thoumaian, "it is fairly certain that it will conform to the solemn ministerial declarations of the allied countries. They have all declared, almost in identical words, that the Armenians will be free from any kind of Turkish rule. The unanimity and uniformity of their declarations is a sure indication that there is a general understanding on this question among themselves. But their extremely cautious utterances, carefully avoiding any declaration of 'Armenia for the Armenians,' in the same sense in which Mr. Balfour declared 'Palestine as the home of the Jewish nation' are indications that they are not anxious to commit themselves before exhaustive investigations have taken place on some of the pending questions. It is with the view of elucidating some of these obscure points that the present article is written."

Elucidating Obscure Points

"Let us turn first to the geographical question, which at first glance might seem rather complicated to some, because of the absence of natural frontiers. But there is no need to look for natural or historical boundaries in this case; any map will show clearly where Armenia is. It is not necessary even to consult maps, as the six northeastern provinces of Turkey are recognized as the home of the Armenian people. In 1912, when, at the instigation of the powers, some reforms were granted the Armenians, these six vilayets were taken by the powers as representing Armenia, and the Turks themselves agreed that these provinces constituted the country of Armenia. Since then the six vilayets have obtained an international significance synonymous with Armenia."

"Surely the victorious allied powers are not going to be less generous now than they were in 1912. Throughout history, the six vilayets of Erzerum, Sivas, Kharput, Diarbekir, Bitlis, and Van have for over 30 centuries been regarded as a part of Armenia. Every mountain and valley is connected with Armenian history, and the soil is saturated with the blood of Armenian martyrs. The Armenians have lived in that country for over 3000 years, and all through the period of Turkish domination, which has lasted for over five centuries, they have never given up their claim on the land which is full of the relics of their former greatness and the civilization of their race. The ruins of countless churches, monasteries, palaces, castles and other buildings, elaborately executed by Armenian artisans, prove that it is the historic home of the Armenians. The traveler cannot go a mile in any direction without coming across irrefutable evidence of its Armenian origin. A mere glance over any book of travel in that country will show that the present six vilayets belong to Armenia."

"It must also be remembered that the Armenians have always lived there and are still to be found in large numbers all over that country. If Palestine can be assigned to the Jews on historical and geographical grounds, even in spite of the fact that for over 2000 years no native Jews have lived on the land, surely, then, the six vilayets of Armenia can and ought to be assigned to the Armenians as their past and present home. Besides, originally the greater part of these six vilayets constituted one country and formed what was then called the Eyalet (Province) of Erzerum under the Turkish domination. It was not until 1875 that this large Eyalet was broken up, and from its territories were formed the vilayets of Erzerum, Van, Hakkari, Bitlis, Dersim, Kars, and Tchidir."

A Seventh Vilayet

"There is, however, a seventh vilayet which is as distinctly Armenian as those mentioned above, but which was not included in the scheme of reforms of 1912. This is the Vilayet of Adana, which corresponds approximately to the kingdom of Cilicia or Lesser Armenia, which lies to the southwest of the six vilayets. This should also be joined to the others, as, like the six vilayets, it is geographically, historically and ethnologically the home of the Armenians."

"In some quarters it is argued against linking this seventh vilayet to the others, that between them there is an area which, not being Armenian territory, separates the two districts,



The new Armenia

Map shows the provinces claimed as forming with the coast vilayet of Adana. Armenia proper

from one another. This, however, is not the case. The area in question, which is supposed to form a barrier between the two, is as much Armenian as the others, and was cut off by the Turkish Government from them and added to the distinctly non-Armenian Vilayet of Aleppo, so as to act as a wedge in separating the two Armenian parts from each other. This zone, about 124 miles in length, with a mean width of 62 miles, now forms the northern part of the Vilayet of Aleppo, namely the Sanjak of Marash and the Cazas of Aintab, Birejik, Room Kale (the seat of the Catholicos for a century and a half), Marash, Gaban, Gaikoun, Furnuz, and Zeitoun are Armenian centers. In fact, up till quite recently, Zeitoun, with the surrounding Armenian villages, was almost a semi-independent Armenian republic.

"It was especially after the Russo-Turkish war of 1876 that, in order to avoid a repetition of the Bulgarian case in Armenia, the Turks began shifting the frontiers of the northeastern vilayets with the view of breaking up the Armenian homogeneity and dispersing them among the thickly populated Muhammadan vilayets as in case of the above area in question. On the other hand, in 1888 they added non-Armenian districts to the Armenian vilayets, such as Nestor and Kurdish Hakkari, which was joined to the Armenian Vilayet of Van, and Kurdish Darsim, which was added to the Armenian Vilayet of Kharput. The latter had in its turn been separated in 1880 from the Vilayet of Diarbekir, in order to diminish the number of the Armenians in that Vilayet (Diarbekir). Of course, these anomalies or arbitrary arrangements must and can be easily corrected by an unprejudiced division according to the ethnological and historical dates.

"The dimensions of these vilayets, according to M. Vital Cuinet, a well-known authority on Turkish affairs, are as follows:

	Sq. kilometers	Population P.C.
Erzerum	72,720	668,000 25
Kurd	42,400	424,000 18.3
Mardin	48,000	88,000 3.4
Armenians	1,018,000	38,9
Other Christian races	165,000	
Nestorian, etc.	123,000	4.8
Greeks, etc.	42,000	1.6
Other religions	234,000	
Kizibaches	140,000	5.3
Zazas, etc.	77,000	2.9
Yezidis	37,000	1.4
	2,615,000	100.0

"To this must be added the number of the Armenians in Cilicia. At the time of the Adana massacres in 1908 the Armenian Patriarchate at Constantinople sent a special commission to Cilicia to make a careful census of the Armenians there, and the following table shows the result of that investigation.

Sis	9,500
Adana	57,900
Hadjin	31,200
Payass	11,000
Beria (Aleppo)	22,000
Marasche	57,500
Ephesus	5,016
Aintab	55,000
Antioch	33,000
Malatia	23,000
Yosgat	41,000
Gurun	18,500
Divrik (Tephrike)	11,300
Darende	7,000
Total or 222,276 square miles.	318,416

"The above figures include the non-Armenian portions as well, which might be cut off, and in that case their dimensions should be deducted from the above total. In our opinion the principal outlying non-Armenian districts to be cut off are the following:

"The extreme northwestern corner of the Vilayet of Sivas, the Sanjak of Hakkari, the southern and Kurdish part of the Vilayet of Diarbekir, and the Sanjak of Itch-ill, at the extreme western corner of the Vilayet of Adana.

Armenian Statistics

"As to the number of inhabitants in the seven vilayets, one must from the first dismiss the wild rumors that the Armenians have been almost completely exterminated. The fact that 2,000,000 Armenians live in Russia, and 250,000 to 300,000 others have taken refuge there, will alone suffice to dismiss this idea. The Turks have doubtless dealt the Armenians a heavy blow; nevertheless, there can be no question of extermination. The nation has lost many hundreds of thousands during the last massacres and deportations; but, with their familiarity with the country, it is certain that many Armenians have escaped; others have been saved by friendly Turks and especially Kurds, while many others, by outwardly confessing Islam until freedom of religion is assured, have mercifully escaped massacre. A great many of the younger generation, sold to Arabs, Turks, and Kurds, will, no doubt, soon find their way out of their bondage, or will be rescued by the protecting powers. Again, many of those who, in the last 40 years, have been forced to emigrate, or have voluntarily emigrated to Europe, America, Egypt, and the Caucasus, will, no doubt, return to their homes. There will, therefore, be quite a respectable number of Armenians in the country.

"It is, however, impossible to say exactly how many hundreds of thousands there will be to form this new State. It must also be remembered that it is not only the Armenians who have lost heavily in this war, nor are they the only ones whose present numbers are unknown. The Turks and Kurds of these vilayets have lost as many, if not more, and their present number is as much an unknown quantity as is that of the Armenians. They have also lost large numbers through military service, by frequent retreats, and, above all, through the ravages of famine and disease. In these circumstances it is wiser not to attempt to arrive at any estimate of the present relative numbers of these people. It is only after several years of benevolent government, when the country is in a normal condition and

process, Armenia will again belong to the Armenians. There is a deep-rooted belief among the Muhammadan people that their religion does not countenance their living under Christian rule, so that as soon as a Christian government has been established in a district, the Muhammadan element will emigrate wholesale and take refuge in a Muhammadan land. It was in this way that when Greece and Bulgaria came into existence, the Muhammadans emigrated to Turkey, the latter according them a hearty welcome. The same applies to the Circassians and Lazes. It is certain that a considerable number of the Muhammadan population of Armenia will remove of their own accord toward the Anatolian districts which will be under Turkish rule."

METHOD IN COTTON SEED TREATMENT

Residual Fibers Shown to Be of Value as Raw Material for Many Necessary Articles

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An interesting lecture was recently given before the Royal Society of Arts on "The Removal of the Residual Fibers from Cotton Seed and Their Value for Non-Textile Purposes," by Mr. E. de C. Segundo, an engineer, who has given considerable time to experimenting on this subject. The chair was taken by Lord Lamington, a past governor of Bombay.

Everything is settled, that a correct census can be taken. All one can do at present is to take the pre-war number of the different nationalities as a basis upon which to build. It would not be just or fair to let the Turks gain any advantage through their diabolical work of destruction. One should deal with the Armenian question as if the inhabitants had not been massacred or deported, and thus bring home to the Turk the fact that this massacring and destroying policy does not pay; that even the innocent, wantonly massacred, have a right to be heard, and have justice done them, even after they have made the supreme sacrifice.

The pre-war number of the inhabitants of the six vilayets and Cilicia, compiled by the Armenian Patriarchate at Constantinople, shows the following:

	Population P.C.
Turks	668,000 25
Kurds	424,000 18.3
Muslims	88,000 3.4
Armenians	38,9
Other Christian races	165,000
Nestorian, etc.	123,000 4.8
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Total or 222,276 square miles.	318,416

"The above figures include the non-Armenian portions as well, which might be cut off, and in that case their dimensions should be deducted from the above total. In our opinion the principal outlying non-Armenian districts to be cut off are the following:

"The extreme northwestern corner of the Vilayet of Sivas, the Sanjak of Hakkari, the southern and Kurdish part of the Vilayet of Diarbekir, and the Sanjak of Itch-ill, at the extreme western corner of the Vilayet of Adana.

Armenian Statistics

"As to the number of inhabitants in the seven vilayets, one must from the first dismiss the wild rumors that the Armenians have been almost completely exterminated. The fact that 2,000,000 Armenians live in Russia, and 250,000 to 300,000 others have taken refuge there, will alone suffice to dismiss this idea. The Turks claim to be in the majority, they reckon as Turks all the Muhammadan tribes, such as the Turkomans, Circassians, Lazes, Tchigans, Kurds, etc. This is, of course, very misleading, especially in the case of the Kurds, as there is no racial relation between the Armenians and the Armenians and other races in the land. They will, therefore, leave the country as soon as the Turkish domination comes to an end. Whenever the Turks claim to be in the majority, they reckon as Turks all the Muhammadan tribes, such as the Turkomans, Circassians, Lazes, Tchigans, Kurds, etc. This is, of course, very misleading, especially in the case of the Kurds, as there is no racial relation between the Armenians and the Armenians and other races in the land. They will, therefore, leave the country as soon as the Turkish domination comes to an end. Whenever the Turks claim to be in the majority, they reckon as Turks all the Muhammadan tribes, such as the Turkomans, Circassians, Lazes, Tchigans, Kurds, etc. This is, of course, very misleading, especially in the case of the Kurds, as there is no racial relation between the Armenians and the Armenians and other races in the land. They will, therefore, leave the country as soon as the Turkish domination comes to an end. Whenever the Turks claim to be in the majority, they reckon as Turks all the Muhammadan tribes, such as the Turkomans, Circassians, Lazes, Tchigans, Kurds, etc. This is, of course, very misleading, especially in the case of the Kurds, as there is no racial relation between the Armenians and the Armenians and other races in the land. They will, therefore, leave the country as soon as the Turkish domination comes to an end. Whenever the Turks claim to be in the majority, they reckon as Turks all the Muhammadan tribes, such as the Turkomans, Circassians, Lazes, Tchigans, Kurds, etc. This is, of course, very misleading, especially in the case of the Kurds, as there is no racial relation between the Armenians and the Armenians and other races in the land. They will, therefore, leave the country as soon as the Turkish domination comes to an end. Whenever the Turks claim to be in the majority, they reckon as Turks all the Muhammadan tribes, such as the Turkomans, Circassians, Lazes, Tchigans, Kurds, etc. This is, of course, very misleading, especially in the case of the Kurds, as there is no racial relation between the Armenians and the Armenians and other races in the land. They will, therefore, leave the country as soon as the Turkish domination comes to an end. Whenever the Turks claim to be in the majority, they reckon as Turks all the Muhammadan tribes, such as the Turkomans, Circassians, Lazes, Tchigans, Kurds, etc. This is, of course, very misleading, especially in the case of the Kurds, as there is no racial relation between the Armenians and the Armenians and other races in the land. They will, therefore, leave the country as soon as the Turkish domination comes to an end. Whenever the Turks claim to be in the majority, they reckon as Turks all the Muhammadan tribes, such as the Turkomans, Circassians, Lazes, Tchigans, Kurds, etc. This is, of course, very misleading, especially in the case of the Kurds, as there is no racial relation between the Armenians and the Armenians and other races in the land. They will, therefore, leave the country as soon as the Turkish domination comes to an end. Whenever the Turks claim to be in the majority, they reckon as Turks all the Muhammadan tribes, such as the Turkomans, Circassians, Lazes, Tchigans, Kurds, etc. This is, of course, very misleading, especially in the case of the Kurds, as there is no racial relation between the Armenians and the Armenians and other races in the land. They will, therefore, leave the country as soon as the Turkish domination comes to an end. Whenever the Turks claim to be in the majority, they reckon as Turks all the Muhammadan tribes, such as the Turkomans, Circassians, Lazes, Tchigans, Kurds, etc. This is, of course, very misleading, especially in the case of the Kurds, as there is no racial relation between the Armenians and the Armenians and other races in the land. They will, therefore, leave the country as soon as the Turkish domination comes to an end. Whenever the Turks claim to

FRANCE'S LITTLE TREASON AFFAIRE

One of These Is Affaire Toqué in Which Charge Is Made of Recruiting Frenchmen to Act as Spies for the Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It has happened from time to time in the last two years, while the various captains, rappers, and their staffs have been engaged on all the vast preliminaries of the cleansing of France in the matter of treason, that while the grand affairs such as those of Cailloux and Humbert have proceeded slowly, solemnly, ponderously, and somewhat tediously so far as the public is concerned, on their way, there have arisen little side shows, as they might be termed, of a specially and individually interesting character which have been begun and ended within a period and have provided some considerable dramatic entertainment. Such an affair, for instance, was that of the little actress, Suzy Depsy, and her companion.

Now there is another case, apparently quite complete in itself, which has suddenly come along since the armistice, and indeed as a result of the armistice, in which the action is daily and rapid and in which the people who concern themselves with these matters find a deep concern. It is quite a new kind of affair, another sorry exhibition of the seamy side of war, and there is a German policeman, come into French hands, for one of the chief witnesses. This is known as the affaire Toqué, the chief inculpé being Mr. Emile Toqué, who was once Colonial Administrator of the French Congo. Associated with him in the case are Mr. Marquet, and another Mr. Moïse Lemoine. These parties, after having been held in prison at Grenoble, have been brought to Paris to be taken in hand by Captain Salanson, rapporteur to the Fourth Court-Martial, and it is alleged against them, besides other supposed acts of treason in 1914, that they placed themselves at the disposition of the German High Command at Laon for the purpose of recruiting in that region young men who were natives of Northern France and were desirous of returning to their own district, with the idea that they would ultimately give information to the Germans concerning the defensive organization of the coast. At that time the enemy was getting ready for a proposed march on Caen.

Toqué and Marquet, according to such information as is available, were not very successful in their enterprise for out of the ten young men who were selected for the purpose in hand, only one was willing to comply with the demands made of him, and even he, when he arrived in Northern France, gave up his criminal design. There was another one who was an inhabitant of Dunkirk, and who presented himself to the commandant, who gave him 200 francs and sent him along to Lille, where the Germans with a prepared scheme managed to get him through to Dunkirk, expecting him to return with such information as they needed, Dunkirk being still in the hands of the French. But this young man, as soon as he found himself on French territory, enlisted in the engineers.

Looking for Traitors

A special force of detectives has lately been at work in tracking various men and women who acted as spies for the German General Staff at Laon and Fournes, or who denounced to the military police of the seventh German army a number of French soldiers who were stranded in the German lines after the retreat from Charleroi. A German police agent, Emile Thomas—the witness in the present case with the assistance of a woman Verlon, handed over a terrible list of victims to the courts-martial of the seventh German army. The results were appalling. Forty Frenchmen were shot, and hundreds more were sentenced to terms of penal servitude, imprisonment varying from ten years to life.

The court-martial was at Laon, where Captain Richter, the magistrate of Mulhouse, fulfilled all the functions of reporter, interpreter, and so forth, and himself pronounced the capital sentences on five soldiers and nine civilians, the sentences being carried out in the citadel of Laon. In November, 1915, Captain Fauchez was one of these victims. Soon after the retreat from Charleroi, he had disguised himself and taken refuge at Vaux-sur-Laon, and on a census of the population being made, he was selected by the Germans for a party of trench diggers. For a full year he did this work, waiting for a suitable opportunity to escape, but at last he was denounced by the wife of a railwayman, in whose house he lodged. The Mayor of Angoulême, Mr. Frérotte, and two others of the same place, were shot for not having denounced two Algerian tirailleurs who had been hiding for 18 months in the chimney of a workshop. Various civilians of Plaignes, including the Mayor, were shot for having given food to French soldiers. One of the first arrests made as the result of this special line of investigation was that of a woman named Alice Aubert, who was found at Montargis, where she had taken refuge after leaving Laon in great haste on the morning when the armistice was signed. She has been interrogated by Captain Salanson, and is now in the St. Lazare prison.

SOLDIERS FOR POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The Police Commission has announced its intention of filling existing vacancies in the ranks of the regular members of the department with returned service men, whom W. J. Quilly, chief of police, believes will be especially qualified by training and discipline to take the places. The names of returned soldiers or sailors who seek the places will be placed at the head of the eligible list by authority of a bill now pending in the Legislature allowing preference to veterans of the world war.

ENGLISH FOR INSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

AUSTIN, TEXAS.—The Texas Senate has passed, with amendments, the House bill requiring that English be employed in exercises and instruction in all schools, including parochial and private schools. An amendment was adopted providing that the bill should in no way interfere with religious doctrines that may be taught in parochial schools. The Senate defeated a bill allowing the teaching of Spanish and French in conjunction with English.

tioned upon the extreme sentence that had been passed on Dr. Preal and carried out. Thomas mentioned two French soldiers, Noël and Wetel, who were in the invaded regions at that time and were the men who denounced Preal. These two have subsequently been traced in the army and have been arrested. After this Toqué was interrogated by Captain Salanson in the presence of Mr. Alcide Delmont. He denied the suggestion made against him that he had been a contributor to the *Gazette des Ardennes*, and protested his innocence of every charge of intelligence with the enemy brought against him. After the occupation of Laon by the Germans, the latter sought out the journalists, took them to the commandant, and proposed that they should write articles in the *Gazette des Ardennes*. Toqué, who at that time was working for the Democratic under the pseudonym of "Regis Huard," stated that, like his colleagues, he refused to lend himself to this infamous scheme. It was following this refusal that the German propaganda service made arrangements with a certain Maurice Mayer at Laon to run the *Gazette des Ardennes* in the districts of Laon and Charleroi. Toqué said that if at this time he entered into any relations with the enemy it was only for the purpose of misleading the said enemy.

On the following day one of the other accused, Moïse Lemoine, who had Mr. Campionni for his counsel, was examined by Captain Salanson. He explained that, having endured the worst sufferings in the Hirsch camp, where he was interned as a civilian, he accepted the proposal of the German police agent. Thomas, who set him free in January, 1918, and employed him in the service of the German police. But, he added, if this had even the slightest appearance of treason, it was in order that he might better serve his countrymen. Thomas, however, was confronted with Lemoine and gave a flat denial of his statement, at the same time accusing him of having denounced a French soldier and of having revealed to the commandant some important facts relative to a pigeon service.

A Center of Espionage

On a subsequent occasion Toqué was again brought before Captain Salanson and questioned further as to the affaire of the *Gazette des Ardennes*. He said that at that time he was in a profoundly miserable state. He agreed to supply the *Gazette* with some stories at 20 centimes a line and various historical articles on Fournes. Only three articles and three stories appeared—"La Tireuse de Cartes," "La Légende des Dames de Meuse" and "Les Vieilles Sorcelleries"—in addition to 20 lines of information concerning a French aviator, Simon Fournes, said Toqué, was a center of espionage in which there were many women concerned. His wife one day stigmatized one of them with the name of spy. This was Germaine Verlon, the friend of Thomas, the German police agent. The latter had his revenge. He, Toqué, was brought before the court-martial, and condemned by the Germans to 17 days' imprisonment and sent to the camp of Holzinden, and then with the disciplinary contingents to the marshes of Brême. Mme. Toqué has identified a certain number of photographs taken by her husband in the invaded regions and seized at her house at Origny-en-Thiérache. Since these examinations, Thomas, the German, has on various occasions been examined by Captain Salanson and each time has furnished him with particulars concerning delinquents, which on subsequent examination have proved true. In this way the names of 55 denunciators have already been revealed.

DETROIT READY TO TAKE OVER RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Michigan—Mayor Couzens has announced that the city would take possession of the street car lines operated by the Detroit United Railways on July 1, if the voters of Detroit decide on April 7, they want municipal ownership. The announcement was made after \$31,500,000 was settled upon as the compromise purchase price of the lines by the city.

Major Couzens will recommend that the city pay down \$15,000,000, leaving the balance to be paid from the earnings of the lines. He will also recommend that the proposed bond issue of \$10,000,000 for lines to parallel those of the Detroit United Railways be placed before the voters as well. Sixty per cent of the vote cast will be necessary, under the law, to ratify the purchase of the property.

SOLDIERS FOR POLICE

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SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The Police Commission has announced its intention of filling existing vacancies in the ranks of the regular members of the department with returned service men, whom W. J. Quilly, chief of police, believes will be especially qualified by training and discipline to take the places. The names of returned soldiers or sailors who seek the places will be placed at the head of the eligible list by authority of a bill now pending in the Legislature allowing preference to veterans of the world war.

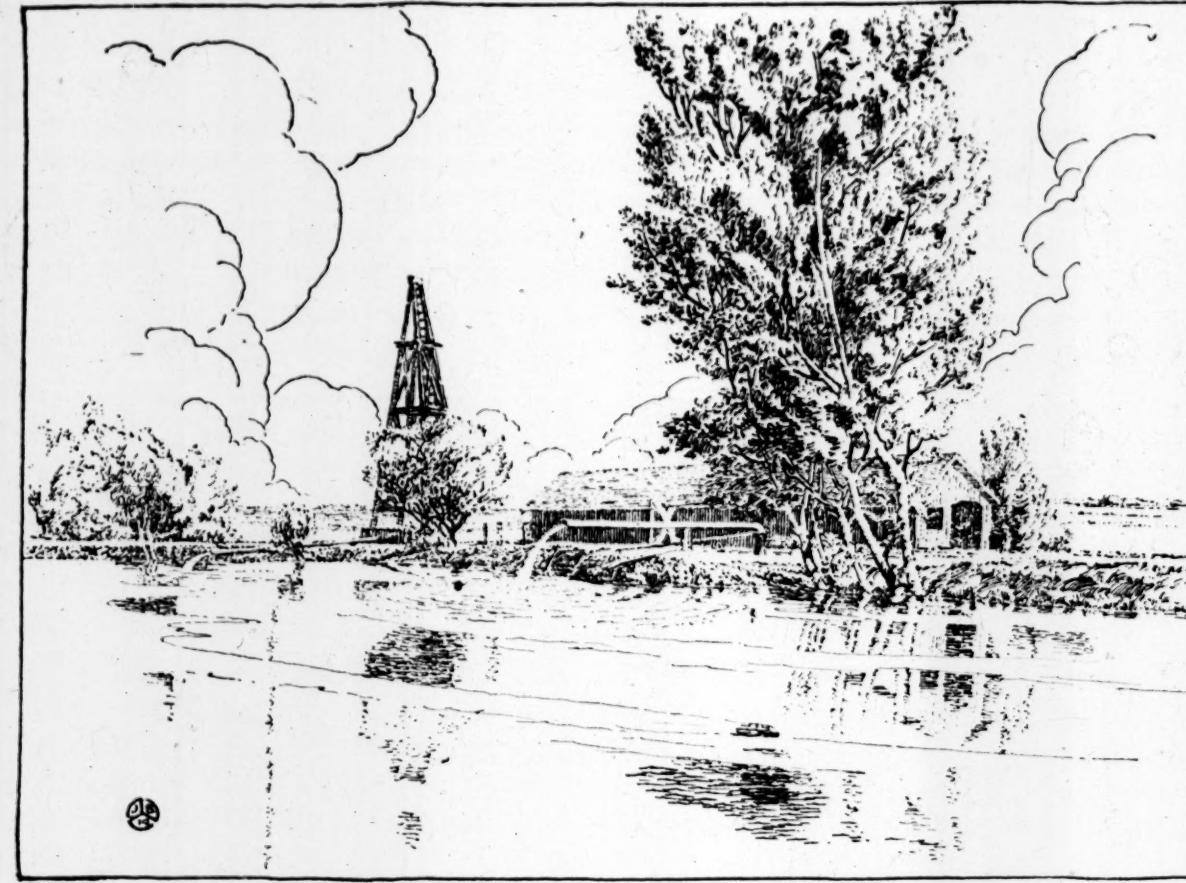
ENGLISH FOR INSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, TEXAS.—The Texas Senate has passed, with amendments, the House bill requiring that English be employed in exercises and instruction in all schools, including parochial and private schools. An amendment was adopted providing that the bill should in no way interfere with religious doctrines that may be taught in parochial schools. The Senate defeated a bill allowing the teaching of Spanish and French in conjunction with English.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1919



Storage "tank" on a Texas ranch

A TEXAS TRUCK RANCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In all times the farmer has been a man of many crafts cognate to his prime knowledge of soils, seeds, times and seasons, crops and culture. Sometimes nearly all the varied occupations of a village gradually separating themselves into specialized trades with the growth of the community, were carried on within the limits of the farmstead. Today, in the semi-arid district of southern Texas, north of and bordering the Rio Grande, where truck farming on a large scale is being developed, a few more vocations, not dreamed of in the day of flail, threshing floor and winnowing basket are called for. Here the annual rainfall is only from 18 to 22 inches.

The soil being rich enough to start with, water is the prime necessity. Consequently the truck farmer, as in this case, within 125 miles southwest of San Antonio, in addition to his primal agrarian skills, needs to be something of a water prospector, a well driller, and a hydraulic and constructing engineer. The first, to pick a likely spot for a well, not so difficult as it looks on the sagebrush spotted and greasewood dotted surface, for in this special section, there is an underlying water-bearing strata.

The next, to oversee and handle well-drilling machinery, and, water being obtained, the other two special skills to provide for its storage, and disposal as needed to the crops set under direction of the agrarian capacity.

Water is obtained from semi-artesian wells drilled to from 700 to 750 feet. The sub-surface pressure brings

there rises steadily within the waiting banks a little lake.

Responsive to keeping nourishment, as the weeks and months go by, the banks become clothed with green herbage, among which are not a few flowers. Reeds find a foothold by the borders. If, as is likely, a few casual trees happen to lie upon the course of the man-made shores, with wise foresight allowed to remain, they bourgeon the more broadly and greenly to the encouragement of the root-refreshing moisture, and a beauty spot of sweet greenery, grateful to sight, is evoked amid the dry horizontality of the Texas prairie. No less welcome is it as a place of cooling resort on warm days—there are many of them—for the children of the Mexican help employed on the place.

From the main tanks the growth-enhancing stream is led by the high ditch to the boundaries of the cultivated acres, and thence rectangularly lacing the fields with spaced lines of silver, to the midst of the growing crops. One well, with its appanage of storage tank, ditch, cut-offs and so forth, will take care of 50 acres at a time in the dry season. Crops and water lay-out are arranged so that each year 100 acres can be cropped from each well, 50 at one season and 50 at another. These carry in winter truck crops, and in summer grain and feed crops and cotton.

Truck crops, such as onions, spinach, cabbage, lettuce and beans, are planted in the fall, about the time the New England householder is beginning to stock up the domestic furnace for the winter, and shipped to northern markets in the spring. Seed for young onions is sown in September. The sets (young onions) are transplanted by hand 60 days later into fields level as a table, worked over and pulverized as fine as a dooryard garden.

Hand plowed, weeded, irrigated, and sometimes fertilized, they mature for market in the following April. The yield may be anywhere from 250 to 300 crates or bushels per acre. Eighty acres of onions is a very ordinary sized patch. Spinach and cabbage, planted in September and October are marketed north in February, well before the first pussy willows are out.

Most of the spinach from this particular ranch goes to New York and Boston in refrigerator express car lots.

Forty to fifty cars of Bermuda onions may easily be shipped from an 80-acre patch.

Solidly underpinned, well-built, sawn lumber houses with one notes, weather strips to the window heads, shelter the Mexican help. Among these there are Benitos, Gómez, Josef, Manuels, Miguel, to say nothing of even more characteristic cognomina in plenty. Darkly sunburned, under high-peaked broad-brimmed straw hats, secured against the prairie wind by a string under the chin, silent but often smiling, trace of primal Indian or Aztec ancestry smolders in dark eyes and hangs thickly down above cotton-shirted shoulders in night-black hair.

Under a white foreman, master mechanic, bookkeeper and paymaster,

with a commissary store, they form a peacefully self-held community.

The day's labor between plow teams, harrow and cultivator, setting seed or outside, with a six-foot top.

The first spurge of water from a new well is always an interesting event, anticipated with as much keenness on the tenth occasion as on the first. The white swash, brilliant in the sun, breaks from the mouth of the standpipe, and falls with a liquidly rejoiceful, utterly wet splash, in dedicating and setting apart for its special use the tank beneath prepared and waiting. Presently, under the pressure of compressed air from the pump house near by, it settles into a steady stream, widening and spreading over the dry brown earth. Under the flow, which, as in the case of the two pictured may reach combined from 12,000 to 15,000 gallons per hour,

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Flow of a new well starts

the water to within 15 to 40 feet of the ground level. Then, as was remarked to the writer, "we put about 20 feet of compressed air under it and push it out into storage tanks."

These tanks, usually an acre in extent, are made by banking up the earth with horse and traction scrapers. The enclosing banks are as a rule 36 feet wide across the base and six feet high, with a 3 to 1 slope inside, and 2 to 1 outside, with a six-foot top.

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FUTURE OF AERIAL FLYING DISCUSSED

Chief Engineer of a Canadian Aeroplane Plant Presents a Paper on Subject of Aviation Before Engineering Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At the general professional meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada, an interesting paper was read on "The Development and Future of Aviation in Canada" by Mr. R. Riddell, chief engineer of the Canadian Aeroplanes. Although one of the earliest aviators on this side of the Atlantic was a Canadian, Mr. J. A. D. McCurdy, nothing was done in the line of aerial development, said Mr. Riddell, until the spring of 1915. Just prior to the war a large twin-engined flying boat, known as the America, was under construction by the Curtiss Company, but the war put a stop to the trans-Atlantic flight for which the boat was built. About the end of July, 1915, a trial flight was made of a newly designed boat, the Canada, which showed a speed of 70 miles, which was afterward increased to a little better than 87 miles per hour. As a result of this successful trial an order was placed by the British Government for 11 machines of this type, with certain modifications that had been found desirable.

In the meantime the Canada had been shipped to England where it underwent a series of further tests. On one of these tests after the motors had been "tuned up" and the stranded wire in the interplane bracing replaced by "stream line" wire of much lower resistance, an average speed of 102 miles per hour was recorded. The "C" machines, as these next 11 were known, were in general similar to the Canada but embodied many refinements and improvements in arrangement and detail. Owing, it is believed, to certain troubles which the English authorities had experienced with the V. X. type of Curtiss motor, and owing to the fact that the cry was for smaller machines of very high speed for scouting and fighting, none of the Canada type were ever used in active service. About this time the work of the construction of flying ships in Canada was considerably curtailed, but the decision of the British authorities to establish squadrons in Canada changed the general aeroplane situation considerably.

Extensive Training Fields

Owing to the adaptability of Canadians for the air service and the large number of possible flying hours during the spring, summer and autumn in Canada, it was decided to establish extensive training fields there, and the demand for machines rapidly increased. In order to properly handle this business, says Mr. Riddell, a new firm was organized under the name of Canadian Aeroplanes, Limited, which was under the direction of Mr. F. W. Baillie, now Sir Frank Baillie. This company secured practically the whole of the manufacturing business of Curtiss Aeroplanes and Motors, Limited, and immediately proceeded with the work of training with the JN-4 type machine. Business became of so rushing a nature that a new plant had to be specially erected, the additional buildings providing a floor space of approximately 235,000 square feet, or about 5½ acres.

Speaking of the work done for the British Government, Mr. Riddell said, "The production records climbed steadily from month to month, slowly at first, then by leaps and bounds, until we reached a record of 318 machines in one month by the end of 1917. This result was achieved with a force of about 2500 men, and is a better figure than has been reached on a similar class of work with a similar number of employees anywhere else, as far as I have information. At this rate the requirements of the Royal Air Force were soon supplied, and we were able to furnish the United States training fields with a number of training machines as well. The total number of JN-4 machines turned out was approximately 1300 and spares sufficient to make the production equal to approximately 3000 completed machines in all; of these, 650 were furnished to the United States fields."

Flying Boats Built

Mr. Riddell, referring to the work done for the United States, spoke as follows: "When the wants of the

Royal Air Force had been satisfied for the time being and there seemed a likelihood of a temporary lull in production, a contract was obtained from the United States Navy for 50 flying boats of the new F-5 type. This boat had been developed at Felixstowe, England, and was found the most suitable for patrol and anti-submarine work. It is a large twin-engined boat of about 102 feet wing span, a total flying weight of around 14,000 pounds, and a speed, fitted with two 400-H.P. Liberty 12's, of about 100 miles per hour. Its length from nose to tail is about 50 feet. Its armament consists of between four and six machine guns, one Davis six-pounder, and four 230-pound bombs, which are hung on racks under the wings. The crew numbers six men, and a system of inter-communicating telephones is fitted. There is a wireless cabin in which is fitted a wireless set with a sending radius of about 25 miles and a receiving radius of about 1000 miles."

With the conclusion of the armistice the activities of Canada Aeroplanes came to an end, the staff of workmen being gradually disposed of. As regards the question naturally suggesting itself to an airman at the conclusion of the war activities, Mr. Riddell asks what part the aeroplane is destined to play in the industries of peace, and he answers his own question by declaring that the country that neglects to keep up its air service will probably have to pay a terrible price sooner or later, adding, however, that if the aeroplane industry is to develop to any respectable dimensions it will have to be along commercial rather than military lines.

After enumerating the types of machines which the war developed, from the small fast scout plane to the super-Hanley-Page and the Caproni, Mr. Riddell points out that none of these are likely to prove permanently satisfactory for commercial purposes. "For commercial uses," he says, "more rugged construction will probably be found desirable, particularly with reference to parts affected in landing—greater reliability, and longer service without overhauling, in the case of motors. As the attaining of a very high ceiling will not in general be necessary, lower compression pressures could be used satisfactorily, thus, with somewhat heavier construction would tend to greatly increase the serviceable life of the motors. It should be constantly remembered, however, that increased weight in construction of plane or machinery cuts down the available load capacity."

Peace Developments Forecasted

The peace development of the aeroplane will develop along the lines of, first, for sporting or pleasure purposes, and then for commercial uses such as mail carrying, carrying passengers and freight and machines for special purposes.

Touching the question of cost, it is pointed out that several firms are producing one-man planes of moderate size and power for \$2500. Coming to the commercial uses of the aeroplane and the advantages of aerial transportation over a railway train, is the fact that the aeroplane is a smaller traffic unit and urgent traffic can be handled by a succession of planes at much shorter intervals than a train requires. At the start, passenger traffic will be largely confined to business purposes while pleasure traffic will be smaller in volume for some considerable time, but will gradually increase in volume. For passenger traffic, safety and comfort are the prime considerations; if the support of the traveling public is to be obtained, and owing to the absence of "stunting" the commercial machines could be made aerodynamically much safer than the war type of machine. From the comfort point of view, some form of closed cabin will have to be supplied.

Freight traffic would include mails and general freight, the former being a very satisfactory class of freight, because the load is fairly uniform, the weight small and the demand for speed urgent. As an example of the great saving of time in the delivery of mails, it is given as an estimate that mail could be conveyed from London to Calcutta in four days as against 16 days the best possible at present. The class of freight that can best be commercially handled by aeroplane would be that consisting of articles of high intrinsic value, such as laces, jewels, etc., chemicals, etc. Coming to the subject of transoceanic aerial service, Mr. Riddell deems it probable that when the regular aerial service over the Atlantic is established, the aeroplane will not be the type of air vessel generally employed, but rather the lighter-than-air ship of the Zeppelin type.

Mr. Riddell, referring to the work done for the United States, spoke as follows: "When the wants of the

Riddell considers the Dominion offers particular advantages for the establishing of aerial transportation in a comparatively short space of time. He expressed the opinion that flying would become so common as to excite no comment and nothing would be thought of traveling from Toronto to Montreal in about three hours, or from Toronto to Winnipeg in 10 hours. Mr. Riddell also dealt with the special uses to which the aeroplane could be put, such as fire patrol of forests, general coast patrol work; while the difficulty of landing in winter on a snow-covered surface was possible of being overcome by the use of skis, instead of wheels.

DRUGGISTS' LIQUOR SELLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—Since the beginning of the year, the provincial police have been examining the business of liquor selling by the druggists of Alberta, and in some cases have found loose methods of keeping track of the amount received and the persons to whom the liquor has been sold under prescriptions from medical doctors.

In the drug store of W. H. Johnston, Drumheller, it was found the amount of liquor on hand did not tally with the amount shown on the books received. Prescriptions filled showed liquor disposed of as 2018 ounces, while the entries made in the books only amounted to 1520 ounces, the remainder of the prescriptions having been filled and only the amounts of each entered, without the name of the person being entered along with the name of the prescribing physician. The offending druggist was fined \$50 and costs. A special form which will show at once, on inspection by a police officer, whether the druggist is complying with the terms of the Liquor Act in the sale of liquor, has been issued by the police, and furnished to every druggist.

TORONTO APPOINTMENT BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Bureau of Appointments, established by the University of Toronto Alumni Association, promises to become a popular source of supply for manufacturers and business men who, during the period of reconstruction, require assistants having engineering, scientific, mathematical, economic, and general university training and education. This bureau is cooperating with those of a similar nature established by the government and by the city, the object being to place as many returned men as possible in suitable and congenial positions. The university, according to its records, which have been carefully compiled, has 5000 graduates and undergraduates over-seas.

NEW GOVERNMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—A bill has been introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature having for its intent the abolition of the Board of Control system for Halifax City and the reinstatement of the old system of election of three aldermen for the wards, and the Mayor to be elected by the rate payers at large. This bill was introduced at the instance of a committee of 60 citizens.

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UNIONISTS IN CANADA UPHELD

Dr. Michael Clark in Parliamentary Debate Declares the Present Is No Time for Parting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Dr. Michael Clark, one of the few orators in the House of Commons, who, from being a stalwart of the old Liberal Party, is now a whole-hearted supporter of the Unionist Government, lifted the debate on the speech from the throne from the ruck of the commonplace to a high plane of excellence. It is common knowledge that Sir Robert Borden offered Dr. Clark, who is member for Red Deer, in the Province of Alberta, a position in the Unionist Government, but that the doctor did not see his way to accept. He paid most eloquent tribute to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which was generously applauded on both sides of the House.

While disclaiming any desire to fight over again political battles, Dr. Clark said there were three things which could be claimed for the conscription measure. First, the election had been fought on that issue and the result had been so decisive that Canada's voice had gone forth to the hearts of the people of the world, telling them that the Dominion knew the nature of the struggle and was in it to the end; second, the bill had enabled the Canadian Minister of Militia to stand up in London and tell the Allies that every Canadian battalion was going to the trenches at full strength; and third, it had enabled the government to bring back men earlier from the front than they otherwise would have been in a position to do.

Dr. Clark humorously referred to the invitation of the opposition to return to the fold, but at present he was quite content to be known as a Unionist. Further, he challenged the view which had been expressed that those who had left their party at the dictates of their conscience had left Liberalism. The present, he added, was no time for parting. The Unionists had weathered the storm together and had survived the dangers which had threatened the world, and the Liberal Unionists were not going to turn round and say to the government, "We wish you good morning." "We are not built that way," he said. "We left our friends for what we thought the public good. When we make another alignment it will be when that same guid-

ing star guides us. When we leave, it will be for the good of the country."

Referring to the tariff Dr. Clark declared that the present Liberal Party occupied a less advanced position than it had 25 years ago. At that time it was low tariff on the lines of the British policy, but in the intervening period the policy had become one of tariff for revenue. Continuing on this subject he expressed strong opposition to the idea of shelving the tariff, of not talking on the tariff. Wealth must be produced and the tariff had a bearing on the subject.

Anyone who agreed that Great Britain had been a failure under free trade would not carry much conviction, he said. A tariff was an obstacle to trade whether for revenue or other purposes. Declaring that he did not stand for any section of the country, but for a united Canada, he said that today men's thoughts were in a state of revolution and that they were prepared to accept new ideas in every phase of life.

CLOSED SEASON ON SOCKEYE SALMON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—An arrangement that will require international sanction and joint action by the United States and Canada is contained in a proposal for a four-year closed season to halt the rapid depletion of the sockeye salmon on the coast of Vancouver Island and in adjacent waters. The waters in this part of the Pacific have never attained the fame of the Fraser, Columbia, Skeena, and Alaska salmon grounds, but they have been recognized as valuable sources of supply, especially since signs of depletion of salmon species, other than sockeye, have been noted. Evidence before the fisheries commission now inquiring into questions of administration on Vancouver Island shows that cannery representatives and fishermen alike are agreed that some action is necessary. The trend of opinion favors a closed season. Since the sockeye salmon run in cycles of four years, that is the period proposed for the closed season.

The Barkley Sound Fisheries Protective Association at Port Alberni has unanimously passed a resolution favoring the closed season indicated to give the sockeye, British Columbia and Puget Sound's most valuable food fish, a chance to recuperate its losses, and to make future prospects for fishing in this neighborhood more reliable. So far no efforts have been taken to sound opinion in the United States but much of the fish which goes to

that country's canneries, whose products are distributed through Seattle, are caught in Vancouver Island waters. The sockeye run on their way to the Fraser River, where the main spawning beds are, pass up the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the fish are largely caught by traps, by seine nets and by gill nets while passing through the waters of the straits.

The canners contend that if a closed season is put into effect the government hatcheries should also close down for they make no effort to hide their conviction that the hatcheries are actually more responsible for sockeye depletion than any other agency.

The money now spent in hatcheries, acting in the role of mediator, is paid for by the government kitchens at cost price.

Under the decree issued by the government the customhouse will use government tugs in loading and unloading ships in the harbor. It is provided that all vessels refusing to accept the services of the government shall leave the port. The men employed on the work will be fed in government kitchens at cost price.

The decree becomes effective Monday morning. The government says it has enough men for efficient service.

The preamble to the decree says that it is impossible to permit a further prolongation of the port strike because it is prejudicial to the welfare of the country.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES' MERGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORLAND, Oregon—Competition in telephone service became a thing of the past in Portland, when absorption was effected recently of the Home Telephone Company's properties by the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, for a consideration of \$2,000,000. About one year will be required to complete physical consolidation of the two properties, according to officials of the purchasing company.

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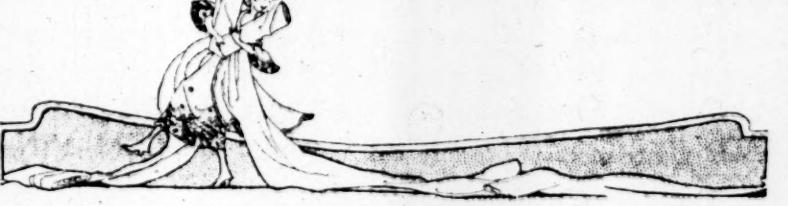
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MICHIGAN LOOKS LIKE THE WINNER

Wolverines Are Favorites to Take the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. Indoor Track and Field Championship a Second Time

INTERCOLLEGiate CONFERENCE A. A. INDOOR TRACK CHAMPIONS	
Year Winner	Points
1911—Chicago	26
1912—Illinois	31
1913—Wisconsin	33½
1914—Illinois	35
1915—Chicago	37½
1916—Illinois	41½
1917—Chicago	38
1918—Michigan	42

INDOOR TRACK RECORDS

50-YARD DASH—55&8.	
O. J. Murray, 1914	Illinois
E. F. Pershing, 1915	Chicago
410-YARD DASH—50&8.	
Bing Diamond, 1917	Chicago
50-YARD RUN—2M. 5&8.	
Howard Osborn, 1913	Northwestern
ONE-MILE RUN—4M. 24&8.	
A. H. Mason, 1916	Illinois
TWO-MILE RUN—9M. 45&8.	
A. H. Mason, 1916	Illinois
60-YARD HURDLES—7&8.	
W. B. Ames, 1917	Illinois
ONE-MILE RELAY—SM. 32&8.	
Chicago	1917
RUNNING HIGH JUMP—6FT. 4&IN.	
Robert Wahl, 1914	Wisconsin
16-POUND SHOT PUT—48FT. 7&1&4IN.	
A. M. Mucks, 1916	Wisconsin
POLE VAULT—12FT. 8IN.	
J. K. Gold, 1913	Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—University of Michigan, which won the 1918 indoor and outdoor track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. without serious challenge, looks up by far the strongest entrant for the 1919 indoor meet, to be held in Patten Gymnasium of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, on Friday and Saturday. University of Wisconsin, which placed second to Michigan for the outdoor championship of 1918, and University of Chicago, second in the indoor classic of a year ago, are the most likely disputants with the Maize and Blue for this year's indoor honor.

The universities of the "Big Ten" which will be represented in the competition for points, are: Michigan, Wisconsin, Chicago, Northwestern, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Purdue, and Minnesota.

The meet will be the first important intercollegiate competition of universities of the Western Conference under after-the-war conditions, and although several of the teams are without eligible stars, who are still in the national service, the meet promises to be the most interesting for many years.

There will be a notable gathering of individual stars. In this respect the meet will far outshine the 1918 indoor games. Michigan will have a heavy entry of such stars, with Chicago well represented. The outstanding star of the Wolverine outfit will be C. E. Johnson '20, who is a favorite for three events, and even if he does not win all of them, he is almost certain to place well in all. Johnson is favorite in the 50-yard dash, high hurdles, and running high jump. He has not been defeated this year in any of the events.

Some Fast Sprinters

In the sprints, Johnson will have to defeat Capt. Charles Carroll Jr. '19, of Indiana University; T. M. Collier '20 of Indiana University; R. Cook, Michigan; W. A. Hamilton '19, Northwestern; Capt. Samuel Mara and Harlow Bierman of Minnesota; and Roth, Purdue, a particularly fast field.

In the high hurdles Johnson will be confronted by such excellent men as W. R. Kiefer '19, Purdue; Carroll, Illinois; Hamilton, Northwestern; Roth, Purdue; V. M. Ames '19, Chicago; and Joseph Hall '21, Chicago; Reed, Wisconsin; T. M. Collier, Indiana; and Heber Williams '21, of Indiana, who was a fast man two years ago, but did not compete in the 1918 meet.

E. E. Linn '20, Northwestern, may wrest the running high jump from Johnson. Both men improved over their showing in 1918, when Johnson won the event, and Linn finished second. Johnson's high mark of the indoor season, to date, is 5 ft. 11 1/4 in., while Linn's record is slightly better, 6 ft. 1 in. The I. C. A. indoor record of 6 ft. 1 1/2 in. may fall when these two tussle for the maximum height this week. Other excellent jumpers are R. A. Haigh '20, Michigan; R. D. Edwards, Wisconsin; H. G. Williams '21, Chicago; W. R. Kiefer, Purdue, and H. M. Osborn, Illinois.

Middle-Distance Runs

The two best races of the meet should be the 440 and 880-yard runs. Chicago is very well prepared to make a bid for two or more places in each, but there are a dozen fleet middle-distance runners who will make each event a stirring fight for the places. In the quarter-mile there are H. W. Kennedy '20, Mortimer Harris '21, and Joseph Hall '21, Chicago; H. B. Butler '19, and D. K. Messner '20, Michigan; R. S. Emery '20, Illinois; Kayser, Wisconsin; Hamilton and B. F. Weber '20, Northwestern, and R. H. Briggs '21, Indiana.

Among the picked half-milers of the Conference are S. H. Speer '20, and C. C. Greene '19, Chicago; R. C. Buell '21, J. E. Larson '20, Michigan, and R. Ramsey, Wisconsin.

The events in which the Maroon will make her strong bid for the honors of the meet are in the middle-distance and long-distance runs. Chicago also is a huge favorite for the one-mile relay event. The number of Chicago stars in the middle-distance races has been enumerated, but in addition to Ken-

nedy, Harris, Hall, Speer and Greene, are D. H. Annan '19, H. H. McCosh '19, the Chicago track captain; G. C. Lewis '19, F. A. Long '20, and Glenn Harding '21. McCosh, Lewis, and Long can race any even from the half-mile to the two miles, with excellent chances of placing. Indeed, McCosh will be favorite over the field for the conference one-mile championship.

Co-star of the I. C. A. A. with McCosh in the one-mile is the Michigan track captain, S. W. Sedgwick '19. McCosh defeated the Michigan leader in a great finish in their recent brush in the Michigan dual meet at Chicago. Other excellent distance runners are Brothers and Burr, Wisconsin, and R. H. Johnson, Purdue.

CROSS LEADS VAULTERS

Michigan has the best prospect for the pole vault in A. G. Cross '20, king champion. Walter Westbrook '21, is another skillful vaulter for the Maize and Blue. H. A. Eilson, Northwestern; Mara and Bierman, Minnesota, and Kiefer, Purdue, are very good men. The remainder of the field is rather mediocre. The 16-pound shot put is the third field event which will be held. All the teams will have capable men for this contest. W. C. Gorgas '19, Chicago, has begun practicing since the close of the I. C. A. A. basketball season, and is a good man. C. C. Smith has been getting considerable distance for Michigan in the recent dual meets, with his team mate, Walls, not far behind him. C. E. Knight '21, Northwestern, was an excellent performer in his high school days, two years ago. State University of Iowa had the winning shot putter in the recent "Big Four" Iowa intercollegiate state meet, in Wallen, with a mark of 40ft. 4in., with Slater, Iowa's giant football guard of last autumn, and Mockmore, also of Iowa, taking second and third places, close behind Wallen. This entry from west of the Mississippi may upset Michigan's plans for scoring heavily in the event.

A. L. Phillips '21, of Indiana, may round into point-winning form, after taking up practice since basketball was concluded, and K. L. Wilson '20, of Illinois, may do the same. Chalmers McWilliams '21, of Chicago, is fair, as is Moorish, Purdue.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England—A United Services team beat the XI selected from the Brazilian naval squadron at Portishead recently at association football, by a score of 8 goals to 4.

Cricket fixtures have been provisionally fixed with the following teams by Oxford University: Australians, May 28-30; Surrey, June 19-21; Captain Warner's team, June 5-7, at the Oval; M. C. C. June 30-July 1, at Lord's; Cambridge University, July 7-9, at Lords.

Newcastle United lost by 3 to 0 to Middlesbrough on Feb. 8 in a Northern Victory League fixture under association football rules. Darlington just lost by the odd goal to Sunderland, as did Durham at South Shields, and Scotswood defeated the Hartlepools by 2 to 0.

Under Northern Rugby Union rules, six matches were played in Lancashire and Yorkshire, Feb. 8. The following results were recorded: Hull 46, Dewsbury 5; Leeds 45, Hunslet 10; Oldham 25, Swinton 3; Rochdale 3; Saltford 0; Bramley 8; Kingston Royers 4; Warrington 16, St. Helens 0.

It is probable that the Amateur Swimming Association will not hold the championship contests this season, the committee having made a recommendation to that effect to the council.

Leicester defeated Fettes in a rugby football game played Feb. 8, and were practically put out of the running for the Scottish schools championship, though they only lost by a goal to a try.

The Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspur football clubs have been invited to visit Denmark and Sweden this season.

Leicester defeated Gloucester in a rugby football game, played Feb. 8, by 15 points to 0.

PREPARE FOR ARMY FOOTBALL TOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Preparations for the great army rugby football tournament are going steadily forward, and each of the various branches of the army is weeding out the possibilities.

The air force are reported to have a good side; but their trial matches were considerably cut up by the state of the grounds, and they have been longer than was expected in playing off their trials. The New Zealanders are putting in a great amount of practice at a side, not as individuals, and they will be so much the better when the competition proper comes along.

On Feb. 8, the All-Black team beat a United Services side at Torquay by 9 points to 0. The Maoris, too, had a side out in Wales and they beat Swansea by 10 points to 0.

The following fixtures have been arranged in connection with the army competition, the winning team to meet France.

March 1—Swansea: New Zealand v. R. A. F.; 8—Portsmouth: New Zealand v. Canada; 10—London: New Zealand v. Australia; Twickenham: R. A. F. v. South Africa; 15—Newport: Australia v. South Africa; Twickenham: Mother Country v. R. A. F.; 22—Bradford: New Zealand v. Australia; Twickenham: Canada v. South Africa; 29—Twickenham: New Zealand v. South Africa; Inverleith: Mother Country v. Canada; Plymouth: R. A. F. v. Australia.

April 5—Inverleith: New Zealand v. Mother Country; Twickenham: Canada v. Australia; 12—Leicester: Canada v. R. A. F.; Twickenham: Mother Country v. South Africa.

The two best races of the meet should be the 440 and 880-yard runs. Chicago is very well prepared to make a bid for two or more places in each, but there are a dozen fleet middle-distance runners who will make each event a stirring fight for the places. In the quarter-mile there are H. W. Kennedy '20, Mortimer Harris '21, and Joseph Hall '21, Chicago; H. B. Butler '19, and D. K. Messner '20, Michigan; R. S. Emery '20, Illinois; Kayser, Wisconsin; Hamilton and B. F. Weber '20, Northwestern, and R. H. Briggs '21, Indiana.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON GOODS DEMAND BETTER

**Industry Believed to Be Beyond
After-War Uncertainty—
Prices Remain Moderate—
Mill Man's Position Improves**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—A marked improvement in the demand for cotton goods of nearly all descriptions was noticeable last week and every indication in the market is that the worst of the after-war uncertainty is over and that conditions are on the road to improvement. The volume of new orders taken during the week was considerable, but not large when measured by normal standards. The business was shared both by the fine, combed yarn fabric mills of New Bedford, and by the print cloth mills of Fall River, Massachusetts, and by the spinners as well. The total was sufficient to make a decided inroad upon the stock of unsold spot goods that had piled up lately.

The situation from the mill man's point of view has improved, because his output for the next week or two is taken care of and there is every indication that before the end of that time the market will have still further improved to an extent that will allow him to take orders for deliveries running further into the future.

Prices Continue Moderate

Prices as a whole have continued at a low level, although not so low as they have been recently. In some quarters a decided improvement in this respect has taken place, notably in certain constructions of print cloths which have advanced from a quarter of a cent to a full cent and a half above the extreme low point registered two or three weeks ago. Even with these advances, however, price levels have scarcely reached the point as yet where mill men feel justified in contracting for any length of period for their output. They are willing to sell for spot delivery or for delivery within the next month or six weeks at prices which they will not consider on long-term contracts. This is because of the stock of unsold goods which some of them have on hand and feel compelled to dispose of at any price that will cover the cost of production. For the long-time contracts, however, manufacturers insist that they must have a price which allows them a substantial margin of profit before they will consent to tie up their machines.

Among the fine goods plants, there is particularly keen interest in shirting material, and prices are constantly being asked for both on plain and fancy shirtings, percales, and similar materials, with a steady and growing interest in lawns, organdies, fine voiles, and similar dress and shirt-waist materials.

Buying for Export

A considerable quantity of buying, particularly in the print cloth field, is said to have been done by exporting houses, and a very decided increase has taken place in the demand from abroad. Among the countries that are now coming into the United States market for cotton goods is China, whence a greater volume of demand than at any time in the last two years is reported. Serbia, Greece, and the Levantine markets are looking to the United States for clothing supplies and a strong demand has been noticed from the Scandinavian countries. Orders have been received from the Philippines, as well as from Cuba and other West Indian markets, and Mexico and Colombia and some of the South American countries on the west coast are showing a lively interest in American prices. Outside of this export business, converters have been somewhat active in the market, taking on limited orders in a few constructions to fill out their lines, but the printers, from all reports, have not yet shown signs of interest.

The rise in the raw cotton market has caused many of the spinners to advance their prices on yarn, but there are still certain quarters where it is still possible to buy at the former price levels. Yarn markets have not been so active on the whole, as have the cloth markets, but a steady business has been going forward, sufficient, at least, to make unnecessary for the present the policy of curtailment among the spinners that was seriously being considered only a short time ago. Tire yarns have still been the leaders in the volume of business placed during the last week or ten days, and some good-sized commitments have been reported.

COPPER METAL SALES

NEW YORK, New York.—The estimated total sales last week in the copper metal market amounted to about 12,000,000 pounds. The major part of this business was booked at 14% to 15 cents a pound, although some metal was sold as low as 12 cents and a lot for export at 14% cents.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Western Electric Company reports net profits for the 1918 fiscal and calendar year of \$3,510,321, equal to \$11.40 a share on the 150,000 shares of common stock after preferred stock dividends. This compares with profits of \$2,851,716 in 1917.

FEDERAL WOOL SALES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A four-day wool sale by the quartermasters corps of the army of government wool stocks will begin in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, today, which sales will include 3,300,000 pounds of domestic fleece and 450,000 pounds of greasy pulled wool.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Monday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Best Sugar	75	75	74	74
Am Can	171	172	170	170
Am Car & Fy	50	51	50	51
Am H & L pf	97	97	95	96
Am Loco	67	68	67	67
Am Smelters	65	68	66	68
Am Sugar	1183	1183	1182	1182
Am Woolen	105	105	104	105
Bald Loco	72	72	70	70
Balt & Ohio	48	48	48	48
Beth Steel B	65	66	65	65
B R T	234	234	234	234
Cen Leather	73	73	71	71
Chandler	126	126	126	126
Ches & Ohio	58	58	58	58
Chl R & St P	39	39	38	38
China	24	24	24	24
Corn Products	57	58	58	58
Crucible Steel	68	68	67	67
Cuba Cane pf	73	74	73	73
Erie	17	17	17	17
Gen Electric	156	157	156	157
Gen Motors	165	166	161	164
Gen Pac	67	68	67	67
Inspiration	44	44	43	43
Kennecott	30	30	30	30
Max Motor	39	40	39	40
Mer Mar pf	110	110	108	108
Max Pet	158	158	158	158
Midvale	44	44	44	45
N M Pacific	24	24	24	24
N Y N H & H	51	51	50	50
No Pacific	82	83	82	82
Pan-Am Pet	81	82	80	81
Pen	44	45	44	44
Pierce-Arrow	44	45	44	44
Ray Cons	19	19	19	19
Reed & Steel	84	85	83	83
Rock & Steel	81	81	80	80
So Far	10	10	10	10
So Ryw	28	28	28	28
Studebaker	63	64	63	63
Texas Co	21	21	21	21
Union Pacific	129	130	129	129
U S Rubber	86	86	84	84
Sinclair	41	41	41	40
U S Steel	56	56	55	55
U S Steel pf	100	100	100	100
Utah Copper	69	70	69	71
Westinghouse	45	46	45	46
Willys-Over	28	28	28	28
Total sales	1,162,900			

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L 1st 5s	98.90	99.00	98.84	98.92
L 1st 4s	94.40	94.40	94.30	94.34
L 1st 3s	92.75	92.75	92.70	92.70
L 1st 2s	87.50	87.50	87.45	87.45
L 2d 4s	92.76	92.76	92.70	92.70
L 2d 3s	89.18	89.18	89.08	89.08
L 2d 4s	92.92	92.92	92.82	92.82

**After deducting expenditures for ordinary and extraordinary repairs, taxes, etc.

†Appropriated for, and invested in, additions to property and working capital.

BETHLEHEM STEEL ANNUAL REPORT

Corporation's Net Income Is Considerably Reduced by War Taxes, Depreciation Charges and Other Expenses for Year

NEW YORK, New York.—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, reports net income of \$15,930,390, after war taxes and all charges equal after deduction of dividends on 8 per cent preferred and 7 per cent preferred, to \$21 a share on a total of \$59,448,000 A and B common. This compares with net of \$27,320,737 or \$43.20 a share earned on the common in 1917. The income account of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, compares as follows:

	1918	1917
Int & div rec'd	\$57,188,769	\$55,979,360
Int on bds & notes	1,248,511	1,232,205
Int sub	9,748,813	8,746,982
Deprec	51,510,555	17,911,841
Net inc	15,930,390	27,320,737
Diss	9,386,160	8,177,322
Sur for year	6,544,230	19,143,417
Total surp	17,567,815	28,513,615
Approp	7,000,000	17,566,600
P & l surp	10,057,841	11,015,615

*After deducting expenditures for ordinary and extraordinary repairs, taxes, etc.
†Appropriated for, and invested in, additions to property and working capital.

OIL STOCKS ARE MARKET FEATURE

Monday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	99.40	99.41	98.95	98.92
Anglo-French 5s	87.11	87.11	87.05	87.05
City of Bordeaux 6s	100	100	100	100
City of Lyons 6s	100	100	100	100
City of Marseilles 6s	100	100	100	100
City of Paris 6s	100	100	100	100
French Repub 5s	105.4	105.4	105.2	105.2
U K King 5s	87.25	87.25	87.00	87.00
U K King 5s	87.00	87.00	86.00	86.00
Total sales	1,162,900			

**Equal to \$7.50 a share, compared with \$7.50 in the previous year.

†Equal to \$7.50 a share, compared with \$7.50 in the previous year.

‡Equal to \$8.26 a share on the 64,835 shares outstanding.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Fairbanks Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the stock of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad will be paid on April 1 to stock of record March 25.

The Regal Shoe Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the guaranteed preferred certificates of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railway, will be paid on April 1.

The Utah Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company will be paid on April 1 to stock of record March 31.

MUSIC

Philadelphia Music
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The week has been crowded delightfully with operatic performances by the Chicago Opera Company. This organization has firmly established itself in favor here, though but three in the sequence of seven performances filled the house "from pit to dome." These three large audiences were attracted by Mme. Galli-Curci in "Lucia" and "The Barber of Seville," and by Mary Garden in "Thais." The public did not turn out for the careful and picturesque presentation of Massenet's "Cléopâtre" and Pêvrié's "Gismonda," in which Mary Garden also was the central luminary.

"Cléopâtre" was the opening opera. It fell flat because of the dearth of action, despite the plenitude of pictorial effect. Even the sumptuous pageantry of Cleopatra's barge could not redeem the impression that the production depended too heavily upon the usual phases. The music is rather insipid and colorless. Mary Garden is not at her happiest in a rôle that a good deal of the time makes her a passive bystander. Almost the only times she was her true, overbounding self were when she took the curtain-calls. There was much extraordinary dancing by Andreas Pavley, Serge Oukrainsky and Mlle. Karalli, but it was the exotic and bizarre sort of thing which an American audience is likely to receive dubiously. Alfred Magneaut strode about the stage with confidence and distributed his tones lavishly as Antony—he is a good actor and a good singer.

On Tuesday evening, while the Metropolitan Company gave "Trovatore" excellently with Mme. Matzenauer's Azucena at the Metropolitan Opera House, to a good sized audience, Mme. Galli-Curci was the reason why 800 persons were turned away from the academy, where "Lucia" was given. In the opening scene the machinery that ran the waterfall made a distressing drone sound that almost obliterated some of the singer's tiniest pianissimo effects. She gave battle to her mechanical rival bravely, and came off victorious. The mad scene completely captivated the audience. In the sextet the prima donna did not attempt to subordinate her associates. She sang merely as a sixth of the ensemble. Always the voice was beautifully sweet and translucent. There was little attempt to be histrionic. There is a gentle, guileless, disarming naturalness in Mme. Galli-Curci's stage demeanor. Alessandro Dolci was a very satisfactory Edgardo. For his scene of the "Lament" at Lucy's tomb the audience applauded him to the echo. It was an interesting night for the veteran conductor, Campanini, for he returned to the Academy 31 years after a memorable evening in 1888, when he led his famous brother, Italo, and his own wife (then Eva Tetrazzini) in Verdi's "Otello."

Mary Garden was a compelling presence alike to the eye and to the ear as Gismonda, and her costumes were sumptuous. In vivid way she portrayed the transition from the cheap and saucy cynicism of the selfish worldling of the first act to the spirit tamed and trained in the school of ruthless experience. Charles Fontaine was a plausible lover (Almerico, the falconer).

On Thursday, in the afternoon, Mme. Galli-Curci sang in "The Barber of Seville" with sparkling brilliancy of voice easily evoked high notes, and a warm sweetness and smoothness at all points in the summit. She defaced "Home, Sweet Home," after using the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah" in the singing lesson, by changes in the last line, that gave her a lofty note, dizzily upsoaring, for the word "like." But the emotion was so sincere that one somehow minded the editing little. Riccardo Stracciari's Figaro was a whirlwind of fast and furious fun, with a climax in the rapid-fire patter of the "Largo al factotum," and Vittorio Trevisani's Bartolo and Virgilio Lazzari's Basilio completed a trio of true comedians. Giuseppe Sturani admirably led.

On the same day, in the evening, Tamaki Miura gave the cunning and intimate portrayal of "Madame Butterfly," faithful to Japan in the last and least detail, which American opera-goers have found a revelation of Japanese artistic capacity in a new direction. Forrest Lamont was effective as that arch-cad and bounder extraordinary, Lieutenant Pinkerton. On Friday night Mary Garden repeated her familiar enactment of Thais, with a fresh increment of dramatic intensity. Never, it would seem, have her tingling vitality and her tremendous temperamental ardor given her a more masterful command of the rôle, the dramatic situation, and the audience. Her tempests of emotion were as magnificent as thunderstorms amid the mountains. George Balanchine was a dignified Athamael, orotund of voice, sure of himself as an actor, careful never to overdo. "Romeo and Juliet" was given at a matinée, fare well on Saturday, with Yvonne Gall the alluring Juliet, and the facile and thoroughly experienced John O'Sullivan for Romeo.

Leo Ornstein played MacDowell's noble and invigorating G minor piano concerto with the Philadelphia Orchestra in forceful fashion, and made friends with the audience before the orchestra performed his extravagantly eccentric "Marche Funèbre" and "A la Chinoise." The audience took both compositions as the outstanding jokes of the musical season. The funeral march has the steady pace of a procession beneath the bawling dissidence. It should not be dismissed by the hearer until he is reminded—or has reminded himself—that great grief is more likely to be incoherent and inarticulate than it is to be eloquent. The Chinese music is the Quarter come to life. The audience, abuzz with amazed and amused comment, recalled the composer twice. The orchestra, alert for progressive northern cities found their Negro tendencies had done its best by the population greatly increased, almost over night.

clian. A sharp contrast in this program was established by Beethoven's "Prometheus" overture and Mozart's G minor symphony to start with. The Musical Art Club announces an interesting innovation. Women are being admitted, for the first time, as members, and (under the chairmanship of Miss Dorothy Joline, who has been praiseworthy active in many musical matters) they are arranging a series of musical teas, at the first of which Florence Earle Coates, the poet, and Letitia Radcliffe-Miller, the pianist, appear.

DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

Second Convention of Mississippi Valley Waterways Association to Consider This Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The second annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association will be held here on April 17 and 18. The governors of 15 states touching the Mississippi River, the mayors of 100 valley cities, and the heads of 500 commercial organizations in the territory have been invited to attend. The invitation list is the largest ever sent out to a waterways meeting in the West.

The general subject for discussion will be the development of foreign trade, the establishment of a national merchant marine, and the utilization of inland waterways.

Immediate subjects for action will be the task of solidifying public sentiment for the governmental development and equipment of the 16,000 miles of waterways in the Mississippi Valley, the establishment of regular sailing schedules from Gulf ports, the extension of the benefits of the present federal barge service on the rivers, and support in Congress.

One of the definite projects to be considered is the familiar one of the future improvement of rivers under a definite national program rather than under the hit-or-miss, promiscuous appropriation method of the past. James E. Smith, president of the association, will present his plan for the spending of \$100,000,000 in five years, to make the rivers navigable and place upon them government-operated barge lines, like that now in operation between St. Louis and New Orleans. This has had the approval of many organizations and aroused great interest in the last rivers and harbors congress in Washington.

The mayors have been urged to attend in order that the important problem of adequate river terminals and docks may be brought up. Engineers will advise the conference on the best methods of dock construction and it is hoped that a standard and uniform plan for terminal works may be agreed upon. Letters have been mailed to organizations in Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Alabama and Mississippi, informing them that the question of rates into their territories will be taken up. Such tariffs are now being prepared and are much sought after.

STUDY OF FRENCH IN SCHOOLS ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The war has revolutionized the demand for the study of the French language, it was stated here by Harry A. Peters, principal of the University School of Cleveland, Ohio, in a speech here before the North Central Academic Association.

Four or five times more boys and girls are now studying it than before the war, he said. During the war, through German propaganda, many Americans were going to German universities when they should have gone to the French; because there they would have been appreciated and would have appreciated.

The notion that boys and girls are to study a foreign language as an end in itself or with a view to becoming grammarians, he said, must be given up.

The purpose in studying a foreign language is to gain sufficient practical mastery of it to use it in daily intercourse, and so obtain a comprehension of the life, the institutions, and modes of thought of the people whose language it is.

It is of importance, he said, that American schools and colleges should teach French, and teach it practically and in the spirit and for the purposes that have just been described.

NEGRO ASKS AID IN SOLVING PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Before the Chicago City Club, Alexander L. Jackson, a graduate of Harvard University and chief of the Negro Y. M. C. A. here, pleaded for the aid of the white people in solving the problem presented by the greatly increased population of Negroes in Chicago and other northern cities in the United States since the war began. The speaker declared that his object in coming before the club was to carry to it, if possible, the view of the American Negro in reference to his own problem and his relationship with other races.

The war, the speaker declared, gave the Negro his first real opportunity to get into industry north of the Mason and Dixon line. This was what brought the Negro to Chicago and other northern cities in greatly increased numbers. When immigration ceased, he said, and the North realized that it had but one untapped source of labor, and that among the Negroes of the South, and turned in that direction, the Negroes came streaming over the line until Chicago, New York City, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and many other northern cities found their Negroes, abuzz with amazed and amused comment, recalled the composer twice. The orchestra, alert for progressive northern cities found their Negro tendencies had done its best by the population greatly increased, almost over night.

THEATERS

New York Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—This is

Molière week in New York, with the

French actor-dramatist's famous comedy,

"Le Misanthrope," being presented at the Théâtre du Vieux

Colombier, and Molière himself represented as the central figure of a drama by Philip Moeller, and acted by Henry Miller at the Liberty Theater. In "Molière," Mr. Miller has surrounded himself with company of quality, including Miss Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Miss Estelle Winwood, Sidney Herbert and Miss Alice Gale. A review of this performance was printed in these columns on March 4.

Otis Skinner, in a revival of one of his successes of a decade ago, "The Honor of the Family," has come to the Globe Theater. This performance was reviewed in these columns on Nov. 6, 1918. The New York Syncopated Orchestra, an organization of Negro musicians, under the direction of Will Marion Cook, has begun a brief engagement at the Noma Bayes Theater.

Maeterlinck's new drama, "A Burgomaster of Belgium," is to open its New York engagement at the Belmont Theater next Monday evening, instead of at the Little Theater, as first announced. The play has been well received on its tour of the smaller cities.

Miss Louis Emery, appearing at the Belmont Theater in "Penny Wise," by Mary Stamford Smith and Leslie Vyner, has been doing a somewhat interesting piece of character portrayal, her part being that of Amelia Dobbins, the wife of a workman in a village of Lancashire, England. Amelia is an ignorantly shrewd, blunderingly wicked woman of middle years, who thinks she sees how to overcome the financial difficulties caused in her house by the laziness of her brother and the good-for-nothingness of her two sons, by tricking a life insurance company out of money. Her scheme is to get the insurance company to pay the value of the policy which she has carried for a long time on her son, John Willie, without more evidence that it is due than a physician's certificate, fraudulently obtained. The scheme, carefully prepared and launched in the first 20 minutes of the play, brings on a series of scares and surprises which last through three acts, and which on the whole are more effective than pleasing. Miss Emery takes Amelia through the melodramatic twists and turns of the plot with much ability, but her chief excellence is in representing the household life of a woman in an industrial village, who is prevented from rising in the world by the shiftlessness of her men folks. Given a part in something that was more of a human drama and less of a fantastic, obnoxious ghost story than this play, she ought to distinguish herself. Her associates in the cast include Kevin Manton, as Amelia's brother; William Lennox as the son, John Willie, and Molly Pearson as Rosa, the daughter-in-law.

A new course in cinematography will be given at Columbia University this summer, in charge of Carl W. Gregory. A motion-picture play, chosen by the photoplay writing class, is to be produced by the students from both courses.

Photoplay Notes

A photoplay based on Dr. Selma Lagerlöf's "The Girl From the Marshcroft," a story of Swedish village life, has been released in the United States.

The direction and acting are so good it is doubly to be regretted that the film has been cut with such little sense of drama as the print shown in Boston indicated. The course of the story is illustrated by interesting glimpses of the manners and traditions of the Delacarian peasants.

Something novel in serials is to be offered in the newest Maciste film, "The Liberator," which was made in Italy and is now being distributed in the United States with titles in clumsy English. Though its story runs the usual trite course of conventional melodrama, this is a humorous serial as has the amiable giant Maciste, who was in "Cabiria," as the detective who ferrets out villainy and protects the innocent. Maciste has a comic sleuth assistant, a slight man whom the giant tosses about most laughably. The elaborateness and variety of the settings of this picture, the large number of players employed, and the generally good quality of the acting all help lift this serial above the average picture of its sort.

Those who have felt that Miss Elsie Ferguson has not had a story or a director worthy of her talents since she did "Barbary Sheep" under Maurice Tourneur's direction, will be interested in Miss Ferguson's remark to a recent interviewer: "We need better stories and we need them badly."

Miss Alice Joyce is to appear in a screen play version of "The Brat," the comic play written and acted by Miss Maude Fulton. Miss Alice Joyce is at work for Vitagraph on a picture based upon Charles Klein's melodrama, "The Third Degree." Capt. Robert Warwick is to play the leading rôle in the screen version of Gillette's "Secret Service."

Miss Alice Joyce's good acting makes interesting the photoplay version of Charles Klein's drama, "The Lion and the Mouse." Conrad Nagel does acceptable work on the whole as the son of the money king with whom the girl struggles to save her father, the judge, from impeachment. Apart from the quotations of Klein's own dialogue, the titles are wordily undramatic.

Though the scenario is tritely written,

it might have been given something of a fresh aspect by a director working less in the terms of conventional stage direction and more in the terms of strictly picture-play direction. T. W. Burton as Senator Roberts and W. H. Burton as Judge Stott show ability to secure character illusion.

NEW EDUCATIONAL BILL IS ADVANCED

New Hampshire House Passes Measure Designed to Raise Standards in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire—With a slight amendment, which provides for the removal of a provision for the "medical and dental examination of pupils," the New Hampshire House of Representatives has passed almost unanimously the educational reform bill which reorganizes the public school system of the State. It is said to be practically certain that the Senate will concur in its passage, and that Gov. John H. Bartlett, who recommended the reform in his inaugural address, will sign the law.

The bill provides, among other things, that Americanization schools are to be maintained for the instruction of all non-English-speaking adults, and no such person between 16 and 21 years of age can be employed at any occupation unless he is enrolled in such a school or has been excused therefrom by the school authorities for good reasons.

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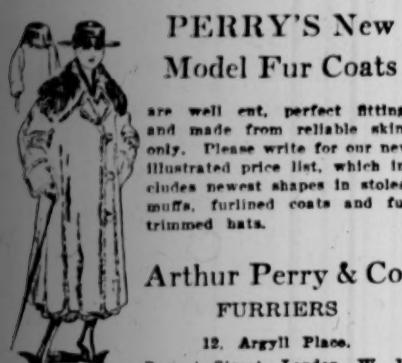
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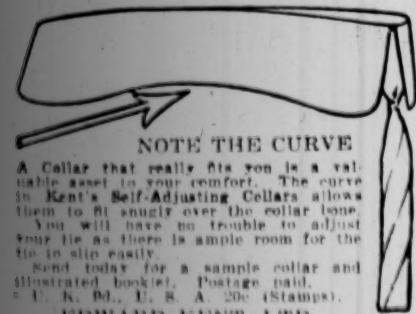
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

JOHN DRINKWATER'S "ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

By the Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Abraham Lincoln," drama by John Drinkwater, acted by the Birmingham Repertory Company at the Lyric Opera House, Hammersmith, on Feb. 29, 1919. The cast:

Mr. Cuffney..... J. Adrian Byrne
Mr. Stone..... Joseph A. Dodd
Sarah Reddington..... Cathleen Oxford
Mrs. Lincoln..... Mary Baby
Abraham Lincoln..... William J. Rea
Johnson White..... Herbert Marshall
Caleb Jennings..... Ernest Warburton
William Seward..... Noel Shammon
Mr. Slaney..... A. E. Filmer
Salmon Chase..... Edwin Green
Montgomery Blair..... J. Arthur Byrne
John Cameron..... Arthur Ewart
Calish Smith..... Richard Coke
Burnet Hook..... John Darnley
Cedric Wallis..... William Dexter
Edwin Stanton..... Herbert Marshall
Mrs. Goliath Blow..... Isabel Thornton
Mrs. O'Leary..... Maude Gitt
Frederick Douglass..... Joseph A. Tandy
General Grant..... H. Victor Lind
William Scott..... E. Stewart Linder
General Lee..... E. Harcourt Williams
John Wilkes Booth..... Arthur Ewart

LONDON, England.—London has been given another taste of the good work that is going forward in the provinces, by the visit of the Birmingham Repertory Company to the Lyric Opera House, Hammersmith; and has much appreciated the experience. An article on the artistic energy of these enterprising players appeared in these columns recently, and readers will recall that the general manager of that go-ahead concern is Mr. John Drinkwater, the poet-dramatist. It was his play "Abraham Lincoln" which was chosen for the London visit. Much praise, for inviting the work to London in these commercial days, is due to Mr. Nigel Playfair, whose artistic tenancy of the Hammersmith theater has already been mentioned.

Greek Chorus Effect

Particularly courageous was it to produce a play of which the medium is mostly rhythmed prose and the characters show the manners and fashions of the mid-Victorian era. But so skillfully has the author used his chosen means of expression where it is used, for some scenes dispense with it entirely, that the poetical does not intrude at the expense of the dramatic. Indeed, apart from the utterance of the two chroniclers, who perform the office of the Greek chorus between each scene, one would scarcely be conscious of any departure from ordinary speech, beyond a certain literary balance and design to be caught only by the listening ear.

Such a subject at such a time as this—so paralleled with the days of Lincoln—might appeal most writers, even writers of books. But to place a historical idol of another nation on the stage and convince both sight and hearing would indeed be an accomplishment. But Mr. Drinkwater, without straining the note, has succeeded. The strength of his play is in its simplicity. Scene follows scene with the calm dignity of classic drama. Each is an episode complete in itself, yet an important link in the chain that binds together not so much the political life of the great President, but the character as Mr. Drinkwater perceives it. Indeed, the author in his note on the program disclaims any purpose either as historian or political philosopher. His outlook is purely that of the dramatist. Events have therefore been telescoped and Lincoln's policy as expressed by him is more to shape the dramatic significance of his character, than to solve the intricate questions in conflict in his times. Again, Mr. Drinkwater points out that he is an Englishman, writing as an Englishman, and therefore makes no attempt to achieve "local color," or speak as if he were not born or bred in.

No Attempt at Dialect

Following this wise lead, the players attempted no accents beside their own; and though to London ears the North Country speech which many used, including the chief protagonist, sounded at first somewhat quaint, it soon merged into the general effect and lost its peculiarity.

Dispensing with acts, the new play is divided into seven scenes, each representing important episodes in the life or character-development of Abraham Lincoln. You first see the simple parlor in the Springfield home. Two men waiting for Lincoln sit before an early spring fire. They talk of Lincoln and the possibility of his accepting the offer to stand for the presidency, of his unknown attitude on the slave question, of old John Brown and his last words on the scaffold. "The end of that (the Negro question, for which he was hanged) is not yet"; and the two men in the glow of the firelight and the gray dusk outside softly sing the marching song of the North. "John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on."

Seems like this abound, and in their simplicity and directness lies the dramatic strength of the play. A sense of great world impulses, of things being done and things to come, hangs over the simple scenes, four of which consist merely of gatherings round a table. But the author has captured the spirit of those great times and better than any lengthy book or official record, has shown us what men were fighting for, what Lincoln stood for, and what great things were being done for those yet to come. What is more, in a few short lines, he gives you ambitious men and their motives, laying bare in wonderful dialogue and by Lincoln's searching words of truth, their inner thoughts and schemes.

The Plain Dealer

Thus in a few piercing questions, friendly but firm, Lincoln uncovers the secret opposition of those around him. First, his own Secretary of State, William Seward, who gladly grasps the ever-ready hand held out

in friendship; and Burnet Hook of his Cabinet, who refuses it and is dismissed. No one can resist that straight look, that commanding but conciliating voice, those searching words. "Come, now, what is it, sir?" and the sequel, "Let us be plain," which opened an exposition of all that was in the other man's mind. "Lonely is the man who understands," says the chronicler before the second scene, and lonely is Lincoln in his fight for the right. When the vote of his ministers goes against him on the great question of holding Ft. Sumter he overrides it with his presidential prerogative.

Thus we see him handling men and events. But with no less success does he silence the vulgar-rich, narrow-minded woman at his wife's table who joys over the South's losses. "You babbled about destroying the South," he says with scorn. "I've a heart that's near to breaking every day. And you come to me talking of revenge, malice, and enduring hate. These gentle people are mistaken, but they are mistaken cleanly, and in a great name. It is you that dishonor the cause for which we stand—it is you who would make it a mean and little thing."

The Many-Sided Lincoln

We are shown the compassionate side of the man's nature in his words to the rebellious-hearted woman whose son would return no more; in the truly affecting scene, again, where the young sentry about to be shot for sleeping at his post is released, and in the beautiful episode with the old Negro from the South, whose receipt for longevity is: cold water, much walk, believe in cold Jesus Christ; yet who nevertheless wants reprisals for the Negroes murdered by the southern troops. But the President shows a nobler ideal. "It is for us to set a great example, not to follow a wicked one." "Let your light so shine before men," quotes the old man. "You great kind friend, I will love you." Strikingly shown also is the man's bizarre humor, particularly when he comes in gayly to his Cabinet, who are bursting with momentous business and suppressed opinion, and reads aloud some funny passage from Artemus Ward's newest book; and again when the solemn point is put forward by General Grant after victory as to what shall be done with the rebels. "I'll have nothing of hanging or shooting, even the worst of them. Frighten them out of the country, open the gates, scare them off. Shoot!" says Lincoln, flinging out his arms as if frightening away a flock of geese.

A Consistent Study

Indeed what truth there is in Mr. Drinkwater's portrait one cannot say, but that it is consistent, no one can deny. There is moral strength and magnificence humanity, and peace and humility as well as courage. This is silently expressed after his selection as President, when, left alone, Lincoln stands first before the map of the States and then falls on his knees at the simple parlor table, burying his face in his hands. Full of dramatic interest is the scene with General Grant at the Appomattox camp, and the surrender of General Lee. But for nothing is the author to be congratulated more than his restrained handling of the final tragedy. No agony is piled on, though the expectation is intense. There is a brief speech of victory from the President to the house from his box, whose doors are mid-stage—a short promenade with musical voices, keys and pitch, despite the Premier's tuning fork, provided a moment of genuine humor and at the same time showed a possible improvement of the whole piece by the application of music.

For who has not seen countless musical successes in all climes with "book" much on these lines? Young King unmarred, seeming popular, though revolution is pending, falls in love with young "Re-feminist" leader, who here wants to give up the vote of the Cabinet, after the manner of the unaccompanied male choir, of the new republican song, in diverse un-musical voices, keys and pitch, despite "fashionables," who soon leave the stage to Lincoln's assailant, John Wilkes Booth, who comes swiftly forward, opens the box door, fires in, and runs. Some one comes out of the box closing the doors behind him and says, "Now he belongs to the ages." The appearance of the two chroniclers after this was a bit of an anti-climax and their mixing with the guests somewhat incongruous.

In a cast of 54 characters it is best not to discriminate, particularly as many of them doubled and even trebled their parts. But a word is due to Mr. William J. Rea for his well-thought-out study of the name part. But one questions his stiff manner of holding the head and the thoroughly sour not to say fixed, grim expression. It was as though he were afraid to upset his copy of some portrait he had in mind lest he should not get back again. But his consistency and his excellent voice and delivery made the part real and convincing. Mr. Noel Shammon's Seward, Mr. Darnley's Hook, the Negro of Mr. Joseph Dodd, and the General Grant of Mr. Victor Tandy, all deserve special mention.

Mr. Drinkwater was loudly called for at the end of the play by a house full in every part.

TOKYO NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The Imperial Theater of Tokyo is now presenting "Shiobara Tasuke," a domestic play by Migita-Torahiko in three acts with six scenes; "Death of the Two," a one-act modern drama, in the European manner, by Kageyama-Tetsuo; and "Following Lover's Death," a one-act domestic play by Takayasu-Gekko. The first and the last are in the old style of acting and the second is in the new style. But in both styles, in this production, actresses take women's parts, as in the Occident.

Shiobara Tasuke is a rich country merchant. The play has two touching incidents: the parting of Tasuke with his petted horse, and a sad leave-taking of the ruined Tasuke the second, from his betrothed. Sawamura-Square is excellent as Tasuke, especially in the scene of the farewell to his steed. In that scene he indicates the beauty of the old style of acting, in which the ideal merges so subtly with the real. In rhythmic movement, keeping time with the recitative and samisen (the three-

stringed native musical instrument), Tasuke drags away the body of his friend, who was slain in his stead, and flees to Edo to start a new life.

The part of Oryu, betrothed to Tasuke the second, with a beautiful simplicity of feeling, bearing almost unbearable sorrow in the eve of her great joy, was strongly played by Mori-Ritsuko, the principal actress at the Imperial.

ENTERTAINMENT OF MEN OVERSEAS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The theatrical year among the American expeditionary forces in France is now at its height under the general management of the entertainment department of the Y. M. C. A. It is impossible to complain that the overseas dramatic year has been lean. Even the time-worn excuse, "C'est la guerre," is exactly the reason why the amusement season has been so full to overflowing for the time-serving soldier.

About a year ago, E. H. Sothern and Winthrop Ames made an inspection tour of the Y. M. C. A. huts then in operation in France. There were then only about 300,000 American soldiers overseas. Even at that time, the need for adequate entertainment was apparent, and to meet this necessity the Over There Theater League was formed in New York. Many units from four to six entertainers have been sent out from this organization, representing every branch of the theatrical profession. Well-known performers of the burlesque, motion-picture, legitimate and vaudeville stages, as well as the Chautauqua and Lyceum circuits were transplanted by the hundreds to France.

Enteuthen..... Mark Stanley
Exelamuel..... Wilfred Lyndon
Statthous..... H. Brough...
Talbot..... Charles Grael
The Lady Margery..... Madge Thorpe
The Lady Merle..... May Hobson
The Lady Aveline..... Vera Neville
The Queen Mother..... Lady Tree
The King of Gnaucht..... Seymour Hicks
Sir Douglas Dink..... Hugh E. Wright
Just Susan..... Muriel Martin
Sir Edward.... Sydne...
Sir James Jinx..... Rice Cassidy
Will Carus..... W. T. Elworthy
Mr. Throssle..... David Clarkson
Earl of Leaf..... Laurence Caid

LONDON, England.—The new piece at the St. Martin's is the revue with the title "The Many-Sided Lincoln".

This vast theatrical organization, which has had an unprecedented mushroom growth, is under the general management of W. H. Johnson, a young man, inexperienced in the business of stagecraft, who was graduated from Princeton in 1917. Repeated, unsuccessful attempts to be accepted for army service fired him with a desire to render actual service to the fighting man, and this desire has unquestionably borne much fruit. Under Mr. Johnson's general direction, A. W. Beatty, formerly with D. W. Griffith in motion-picture work, has charge of forming and re-forming companies of entertainers. Once the units are formed, John W. Beatty, director of music in the Grand Rapids, Michigan, public schools, has charge of routing the shows, assigning entertainment managers to the field, and caring for the mass of booking correspondence.

It is impossible to make a brief survey of the stars now booked for army entertainment. The vaudeville boards have contributed the following to this worthy cause: Miss Edna Aug. in an always popular scrubwoman act, is now playing the leave areas in Aix-les-Bains and Nice. Miss Irene Franklin and Burt Greene, noted in Keith circuit and Winter Garden shows, have toured all over France. Miss Corinne Frances and Tony Hunting were the first American actors to play in Germany after hostilities ceased, when they entertained the American Army of Occupation in Coblenz. Will Cressey and Miss Blanche Dayne, who gave many shows near the front within sound of the guns in the Argonne and St. Mihiel sectors, are now playing in the Nièvre leaves area.

The Notable Personnel

Representing the legitimate stage are the following: Miss Dorothy Donnelly, who played the rôle of Madame X. Fritzi Williams, Miss Mary Boland for several years leading woman with John Drew, Miss Minnie Dupree, who played the lead in "The Road to Yesterday," and Miss Clara Blandick. Among the light comedy actresses are found such well-known players as Miss Carroll McComas, Miss Sidney Shields and Miss Stella Hoban.

Well-known musicians have likewise remembered their obligation to the soldier and how much the soldier may also help them to gain a higher interpretation of music. The Indian Miss Frances, and Tony Hunting were the first American actors to play in Germany after hostilities ceased, when they entertained the American Army of Occupation in Coblenz. Will Cressey and Miss Blanche Dayne, who gave many shows near the front within sound of the guns in the Argonne and St. Mihiel sectors, are now playing in the Nièvre leaves area.

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the middle of a field with an army truck for a stage are now over. The Y. M. C. A. entertainers are working in cooperation with the army on a general plan devised by Col. John A. Kelley, G. H. Q. Each army corps, division and regiment now has its entertainment officer, who works in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A. representative. The army furnishes transportation and billets wherever necessary. The Y. M. C. A. assists the hundreds of army shows now playing in France, furnishing them with costumes, grease paint, wigs, thousands of violins, mandolins, and guitars. These soldier shows are furnished with one-act plays, sketches, monologues, sheet music, in fact, everything for putting on a play. It is the aim of the army to put on a new show every week, and the army neither has material exactly appropriate for ballet costumes nor can it requisition money for this purpose. The Y. M. C. A. maintains a department of about 30 French seamstresses to meet this need.

In Tours, service of supply headquarters, the Y. M. C. A. has a theater which seats 2300. Every night as early as half past six, the soldiers are in line waiting for a seat. There are over 1500 Y huts in France. On an average of twice weekly these huts are provided with entertainments given by professional men and women of recognized talent.

Vast Organization

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'revival has been unanimously proclaimed the best seen in London for many years. Mr. Bernard Fagan will revive "The School for Scandal" on March 17. But so as not to interrupt the run of the Shakespeare play, the Sheridan comedy will be given at Monday and Friday matinees. The cast is a strong one. Leon Quartermaine will act Charles Surface; Herbert Waring, Joseph; Miss Susanne Sheldon, Mrs. Candour; Miss Leah Bateman, Lady Sheerwell; and Miss Mary Grey, Lady Teazle. But the enterprise of the little theater in Sloane Square does not end there. On Mr. Fagan's tablets are written large such proposals as "She Stoops to Conquer," "Ossian's Rosmersholm," "As You Like It," and "Much Ado About Nothing."

Thus it will be seen that after years of seeming neglect Shakespeare is having something very near a boom. The yellow gabardine which his race were compelled to wear, or is clothed from head to foot in black. Portia is usually in red taffeta, trimmed with flaming velvet; the Doge and his council in glittering robes, ermine-faced. The crowd and the other characters are literally a motley crew of insistently colored notes which continually distract the audience's attention. The result is that the stage manager is reduced to artificial devices to clear the entire center of the stage that Portia's "quality of mercy" speech may receive its due consideration. And all this because the producer is trying to do two things at once: first, he is striving for what Mr. Welland calls a "living Baedeker of the Doge's palace"; and having done that, he wishes to give us as much of Shakespeare as may be left over after the first object is accomplished. But it should be obvious that the two things do not go together.

On the other hand, to strip Shakespeare bare of all trappings is not to play Shakespeare but to reduce his drama to a recitation of poetry. It must be remembered that in his own day costumes were elaborate and as appropriate as means permitted, far more elaborate and appropriate, be it remembered, than many of our modern efforts. He cannot be successfully produced by turning back the clock

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In the lives of men who make a mark in the world, there is often some incident of moment to which they look back as decisive. It may come early or late; amidst the ruins of the Capitol, or on the road to Damascus. 'Yet,' as Ruskin says, 'men are made what they finally become only by the external accidents which are in harmony with their inner nature.' It was to a present received on his thirteenth birthday that he looked back as determining the main tenor of his life. E. T. Cook writes in 'The Life of Ruskin': 'and it was the publication of a volume of lithographs in the following year that was the means of opening his kingdom to him.'

On February 8, 1832, his father's partner, Mr. Henry Telford, gave the boy a copy of Rogers' 'Italy' with Turner's vignettes. Ruskin had at this time never heard of Turner except in the well-remembered saying of Mr. Runciman's that 'the world had lately been so much dazzled and led away by some splendid ideas thrown out by Turner.' Ruskin was both dazzled and led. He fastened on the vignettes at once, took them for his only masters, and set himself to imitate the engravings as far as he pos-

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Just a Quaint Little Old-World Town

Six centuries ago Yarmouth was a seaport of no little importance. Today it is a very small town to which island visitors go for a day's expedition in order to see one of the places that best preserves its old-world aspect. The streets of Yarmouth, the old castle close to the pier, the church and the market place all interest those who visit the quaint little town, and in the Pier Hotel the remains of the fine old mansion, once the residence of the Governor of the island, Sir Robert Holmes, who took office in 1660, are preserved. Sir Robert was a great seaman in his day, and however autocratic he ruled, he built the great causeway over the marshes and rendered many services to the island. In the church there is a monument to him, and legend tells that the figure has had a remarkable and adventurous history. The work was that of a great French artist, who was carrying it by ship to complete the head with a portrait of Louis XIV. Holmes, however, took the ship on one of his expeditions and insisted that his own portrait and not that of the King should complete the work.

Approached from the mainland from Lympington, Yarmouth is a picturesque spot, with boats lying outside in great variety. Up to 1832, when reform became the order of the day, it returned two members to Parliament, though the electors numbered but nine. The "Twilight Feud"

"From 1834 to 1838 the interests of all cultivated people centered around what was called the 'Twilight Feud' (Daemringssfejden), and no record of Ibsen's intellectual development can be complete without a reference to this celebrated controversy, the results of which long outlived the popularity of its skits and pamphlets." Edmund Gosse writes in his biography, "Ibsen."

"Modern Norwegian literature began with this great fight. The protagonists were two poets of undoubted talent . . . Henrik Wergeland was a belated son of the French Revolution; ideas, fancies, melodies, and enthusiasm fermenting in him, and he poured forth verses in a violent and endless stream. It is difficult from the sources of Scandinavian opinion to obtain a sensible impression of Wergeland. The critics of Norway as persistently overrated his talents as those of Denmark neglect and ridicule his pretensions. The Norwegians still speak of him as 'himselfstævende sublim' (sublime in his heavenly aspiration); the Danes will have it that he was an hysterical poetaster. Neither view commands itself to a foreign reader of the poet."

"The fact, internationally stated, seems rather to be this. In Wergeland we have a typical example of the effects of excess of fancy in a violently productive but essentially uncritical nature. He was ecstatic, unmeasured, a reckless improvisatore."

"Johan Sebastian Welhaven was a student at the University with Wergeland, and . . . formed as complete a contrast to his antagonist as could be imagined. He was of the class of Sully Prudhomme, of Matthew Arnold, of Lowell, to name three of his younger contemporaries. In his nature all was based upon equilibrium; his spirit, though full of graceful and philosophical intuitions, was critical rather than creative. He wrote little, and with difficulty, and in exquisite form. His life was as blamelessly correct as his literary art was harmonious. Wergeland knew nothing of the Danish tradition of his day, which he treated with violent and bitter contempt. Welhaven, who had moved in the circle of the friends of Rabbe, instinctively referred every literary problem to the tribunal of Danish taste. He saw that with the enthusiasm with which the poetry of Wergeland was received in Norway was connected a suspicion of mental discipline, a growing worship of the peasant, and a hatred and scorn of Denmark, with all of which he had no sympathy. He thought the time had come for better things; that the national temper ought to be mollified with the improved economic situation of the country; that the students, who were taking a more and more

Members of America's Flora

"Let us notice a few of the members of our American flora which have taken places in the national literature and affections, or which are worthy a place there. Perhaps the white water lily is our 'bright, consummate flower,' both from its pure beauty, its sweet, parfumé odor, and its poetical grace of growth. Nothing in nature is more perfect than a lake with wooded shores, and here and there a marshy river mouth where flocks of these glorious blossoms lie sunning among their pads," says Prof. Henry A. Beers, writing of "Aesthetic Botany."

"But there are other aquatic plants deserving of more attention than they have yet received. Emerson says, 'In July the blue pionteria, or pickerel-weed, blooms in large beds in the shallow parts of our pleasant river, and swarms with yellow butterflies in continual motion. Art cannot rival this pomp of purple and gold.' Then there is the Polygonum amphibium, in late summer spreading a rosy flush over the water. Thoreau saw it on the Concord, and said that 'its narrow strip of red looked very rare and precious.'

"The trailing arbutus is the chief glory of the New England spring. Its rosy, apple-scented blooms are eagerly sought, treasuring proverbially so close on the heels of winter that you may find them sometimes by the dissolving edges of a snowbank. This flower has been sung by many poets. The scarlet cardinal is another favorite. It is startling to come on a band of these

by the margin of a woodland pool,

their gorgeous spikes reflected in the water. Our eyes, accustomed to the faint pink of the wild geranium, al-

most refuse to believe that this tropical red can be at home in the northern woods.

"The pearly everlasting—the fadless flower with the silvery leaf—is familiar as a kinsman of the edelweiss, and a kind of Puritan amaranth or symbol of immortality. . . . Its cousin, the common everlasting, seems equally worthy of attention. It flowers in dry pastures where the grasses are yellowing in the September sunshine. With its woolly leaves, and warm, herby smell, it suggests a perfumed rose blanket. . . . One of our handsomest wild flowers is the impatiens or jewel-weed. Its orange-hued pendants have a reptilian grace, and

"In their gold coats, spots you see;
Those be rubies, fairy favors;
In those freckles live their savors."

"The orchids, structurally the most highly specialized and interesting of plants, also furnish many of our showiest wild flowers. The great yellow or purple pouches of the Cypridium meet the eye with an almost weird effect in the somber shadow of hemlock groves. Thoreau notices that the great purple-fringed orchis is one of the most characteristic flowers in the river meadows of the Maine wilderness. Touching one member of this family—the Arethusa—Dr. Gray is betrayed into saying, 'a charming little plant in wet bogs, North.' As for the Ram's head Cypridium, of which there are rumors in the botanists, I have been on its trail for years, but have never overtaken it. Until I find it the woods hold a mystery for me which I would be almost sorry to have them lose."

"It may be only fancy, or the force of association, but there seems often to be an aesthetic fitness in the habitat of plants. Take, for instance, the stramonium, or Jamestown weed. You will find it growing rankly in the poorest soils, in railroad cuts, in the doorways of factories, among scrap iron and piles of rusty iron, and in waste lots unsightly with ash-heaps and rubbish. Here it flourishes in company with sunflowers, burdock, ragweed, prince's feather (*Polygonum orientale*), and other coarse 'escaped' weeds. Its lilac-tinted blossoms of papery tissue are not without a certain flaunting beauty; but with its rank foliage . . . it seems the congenital outgrowth and expression of the unclean spots in which it roots.

"Contrast with this the characteristic flowers in dry, hilly woods of oak and pine. They are such as one would look for in just such places, little smooth-stemmed fragrant blossoms of cleanly habit. There is the Smilacina bifolia in May, with a spike of delicate white stars rising between a pair of handsome leaves and emitting an odor like the lily of the valley. There is the pipistewa with marbled leaves and bearing in early summer a blossom that fills the whole underwood with sweetness. There is a partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*) whose round, dark-green leaves with whitish midribs embroider at all seasons the forest carpet of brown pine needles. In fall and spring its red berries are familiar, and at midsummer it has blossoms arranged in pairs, resembling Grecian urns in their marble whiteness and elegance of form, frosted with a fleecy bloom in the throat of the corolla, and exhaling the most exquisite of wood scents. Such blossoms in August are the waxy, parasitic growths known as Indian pipes; and about the same time the flowers of the rattlesnake plantain, whose handsomely veined leaves are more noticeable than its blossoms.

"It is interesting to trace the successive stages in the life of a plant, and to recognize it later in the year in a new form of beauty. Thus the common wild geranium, which filled the woods in early June with lilac flowers, bears in late summer a still richer crop of scarlet leaves, before the rest of the foliage has begun to turn save here and there a suniac. So you will find through the winter the rich maroon leaves of the hepatica, whose blue blossoms were early out in the spring. The Smilacina racemosa produces in August a cluster of berries, mottled like bird's eggs. The baneberry, which flowered in May, affords later a bunch of curious white berries, adhering lightly to their coral stalks, and looking like the china eyes pulled out of wax dolls' heads.

"Even in winter the woods are never without interest. To say nothing of the laurels, ground pines, and other low evergreens, you will find in February a few green shoots forced out in some sheltered sand bank in an angle of the brook, where the moisture and the rays of the sun have made a natural hotbed."

"In writing to the Church at Rome, Paul said: 'Know ye not that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?' and Jesus' rebuke to Peter, who in his misplaced zeal lifted his sword and struck the servant of the high priest, also made this point quite clear. 'They that take the sword,' he said, 'shall perish with the sword.' He used the 'sword' of course, metaphorically, to bring home to Peter the fact that the adoption of material methods is the result of material thinking, and that by its adoption one inevitably becomes the slave of these very methods.

To believe that we have to draw a line between Spirit and matter by which to govern our lives is false, though, to our finite, human sense, this may appear to be the case. As a matter of fact Spirit is real and matter is unreal. Our lives must, therefore, be governed by the understanding of this fact, in order that we may identify ourselves with Principle, or rather ratify the eternal identity of man as an idea of God, who lives, moves, and has his being in the eternal Mind, and is subject only to divine law.

Through understanding man's real identity Jesus knew that what he termed the 'prince of this world' had nothing in him, no claim upon him, and no power over him, and this he demonstrated by passing out of the midst of the crowd when the anger of

Man's True Identity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE teaches that the individuality and identity of the real man is spiritual, and this teaching is in accordance with the Scripture from end to end. Mortals have become accustomed, however, through centuries of false education, to regard man as material, and so we see him in subjection to his belief in material laws and limitations, and at the mercy of every changing circumstance.

It will be generally admitted that human existence is a state of consciousness, and it follows that, whether we realize it or not, we continually identify ourselves in thought either with Principle or Truth, or else with some phase of material existence.

This phase of material existence consists of the belief of pleasure and pain, life and death, in matter, and to the extent that we identify man with matter, he becomes liable to the attack of what comes over him of such belief. This means that we cannot believe in the reality of material birth without believing in that of its concomitant, death, and if we indulge the belief of pleasure in matter we cannot escape, sooner or later, the pain which is merely the opposite end of the same belief. Paul puts this very clearly when he says, 'He that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting.' The extent, therefore, to which we identify ourselves with Truth or error, with Spirit or matter, with good or evil, determines the harmony and happiness of our existence. Our only refuge from error is in Truth, and the extent of a man's disbelief in the reality of matter through the understanding of the allness of Spirit and of man as a spiritual idea, registers his real immunity from every phase of evil, discord and death.

In so far as we mentally identify ourselves with the world of matter we find that the world exercises its claims upon us and we become, willingly or unwillingly, the servants of its laws, either physical or moral, just or unjust, together with all the conditions imposed by such servitude, and our only means of escaping such servitude is by complete reliance upon Principle. Mrs. Eddy makes all this abundantly clear when she writes on page 369 of Science and Health: 'In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master. He enters into a diviner sense of the facts, and comprehends the theology of Jesus as demonstrated in healing the sick, raising the dead, and walking over the wave.'

Christian Science, maintaining the fact of man's spiritual identity and his oneness with God, insists on the correlative fact of man's dominion over all the earth, and shows him to be amenable only to divine law, to be governed only by good, and never to be subject to any condition which is not the result of the action of the divine law, the law of Love. On page 369 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: 'Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist that which is unlike good; God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man.'

The divine law, being the eternal manifestation of Principle, is infinite, ever-present, and ever-operative, and the only result of its operation is the production of life, health, harmony and freedom. 'If this is so,' some may ask, 'why then all the apparent discord in the world?' Simply because mortal man is ignorant of Spirit, of Principle, in which all true law exists. Mrs. Eddy says in 'The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous' (pp. 278-279): 'The Principle of all power is God, and God is Love. Whatever brings into human thought or action an element opposed to Love is never requisite, never a necessity, and is not sanctioned by the law of God, the law of Love.' In the proportion that this is realized we are able, through scientific understanding, to exclude error from our lives, and surely this is the practical demonstration, here and now, of man's dominion over all the earth.

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Through understanding man's real identity Jesus knew that what he termed the 'prince of this world' had nothing in him, no claim upon him, and no power over him, and this he demonstrated by passing out of the midst of the crowd when the anger of

the priests would have thrust him over the hill. He was also able to give his sense of life in matter into his enemies' hands, and in his resurrection to prove, once and for all, the absolute nothingness and powerlessness of evil or matter, and the omnipotence of Spirit. And so all mankind may, through spiritual understanding, identify themselves with divine Principle, letting that Mind be in them which was also in Christ Jesus. Thus they may lay down a false sense of life and find that eternal Life which is not dependent on matter, and sacrifice their human sense of freedom, happiness or pleasure, to find that these are, after all, but the poor counterfeits of the essential elements of Truth which are spiritual and eternal.

Mrs. Eddy sums up the whole in a passage of supreme grandeur and clearness on page 39 of Science and Health, where she writes: 'The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must deepen human experience, until the beliefs of material existence are seen to be a bald imposition, and sin, disease, and death give everlasting place to the scientific demonstration of divine Spirit and to God's spiritual, perfect man.'

The Idle Flowers

I have sown upon the fields
Eyebright and Pimpernel,
And Pansy and Poppy seed
Ripen'd and scatter'd well,

And silver Lady-smock
The meads with light to fill,
Cowslip and Buttercup,
Daisy and Daffodil;

King-cup and Fleur-de-lis
Upon the marsh to meet
With Comfrey, Watermint,
Loosestrife and Meadowsweet;

And all along the stream
My care hath not forgot
Crowfoot's whole galaxy
And love's Forget-me-not;

And where high grasses wave
Shall great Moon-daisies blink,
With Rattle and Sorrel sharp
And frail Anemone.

Perennial Strawberry bloom,
Wood-sorrel's penciled veil,
Dishevel'd Willow weed
And Orchis purple and pale,

Bugle, that blushes blue,
And Woodruff's snowy gem,
Proud Foxglove's finger-bells
And Spurge with milky stem...

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Handmaid of Bolshevism

Two decisions, made public on the same day, disclose the forces of drink and prohibition as maneuvering for position in the struggle which is ahead. The one comes from Ottawa, in the shape of the declaration of the Canadian Government that it has no intention of slackening in its advocacy of national prohibition; the other comes from New York in the form of the news that Mr. Root has accepted a brief as champion of the liquor forces in the Federal Court. Now whilst every supporter of prohibition must regret that a man of Mr. Root's capacity should have taken the field against them, there will come the counter-balance of satisfaction that so brilliant and virile a statesman as Sir Robert Borden should have been encouraged to adhere to the prohibition policy of his government by his experience during the war. For it must be obvious that in the face of the tremendous efforts of the drink interests to maintain a footing in civilized society, only a successful demonstration of the advantages of prohibition could enable a government to defeat them.

That drink is the strongest ally of disorder every thinking person must be aware. The first effort of the unprincipled revolutionary seems ever to have been to broach the wine cask in the street. "In proverbian cessit," wrote the elder Pliny, when all the world was young, "sapientiam vino obumbrari," and the world, after the experience of the entire Christian era, is still repeating Pliny's warning, almost verbatim, in the familiar proverb, "When the wine is in, the wit is out." Even the Roman, however, drew a distinction between Bacchus and Silenus. It was reserved for Dryden to mistranslate Virgil, and to write of the "honest" face of the besotted boy who lolled astride a barrel on the inn signs of his day. To return, however, to the bottle political. Strong drink has ever been the handmaid of the riot, and the wine-shop, the cedar parlor of disorder. Shakespeare in his abounding wisdom knew this when he made Jack Cade tell the mob, "There shall be in England seven half penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten-hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer."

A study of the psychology of Shakespeare may, not improperly, be recommended to Mr. Root and all the non-prohibition supporters of law and order. Mr. Root was not, of course, present when Jack Cade addressed the rabble on Blackheath; and that Shakespeare libeled Cade hideously is nothing to the point. Nor was he present when the Red Night-caps, drunk with brandy, and stopping at every dram-shop for more, rode on St. Denis' asses through Paris streets to dance the carmagnole on the Convention floor. But Mr. Root was in Petrograd during the revolution, and probably knows that anarchy never came thoroughly by its own until the mob gained possession of the vodka stores. The history of drink is the history of riot and sedition. There was a certain village, on an estate in Russia, so well managed that when the agents of Bolshevism came and knocked at the doors they could make no impression. Still the Tsar Nicholas had once said that Russia had two generals who never failed her,—General January and General February. So the Tsar Lenin may have befoolish him of the two generals who never fail disorder,—General Barleycorn and General Hop. At all events, the Bolshevik agents appealed from Philip sober to Philip drunk. The wretched villagers were plied with vodka. When they had been sufficiently debauched, they acted as the insane always do. They burned the chateau, slaughtered the live stock, and, after a week or two of the new social millennium, sat down, like Job, amidst the ashes, to curse the day they were born. Meantime the apostles of vodka had passed upon their way, having lodged with their paymasters a demand for double remuneration, on account of the trouble they had experienced in seducing this particular village.

On the whole one begins to perceive the wisdom of Sir Robert Borden in his determination to give no encouragement to the handmaid of Bolshevism. Sir Robert does not want more prisons or lunatic asylums than he can avoid in the Dominion, nor, we are equally positive, does Mr. Root in the United States. That is why we regret that so great an American should have made what we conceive to be so vital a mistake. It is argued sometimes, more particularly in England, that prohibition is an interference with individual liberty. But the whole Statute Book is an organized interference with individual liberty. Today, in England, prosecutions are being undertaken wholesale against the use of drugs. But why, in the name of Liberty, should a man be permitted to befuddle himself with beer, or become murderously drunk with whisky, and be forbidden to smoke himself decorously to sleep in an opium den, or join a cocaine party in a private drawing room? Truly might Madame Roland have demanded, "Liberty, how many alcoholic crimes are committed in thy name?" When the recent prosecutions for opium smoking were taking place in London, where were the guardians of liberty in the pulpit, in the press, and in Parliament?

The truth is that no great philosopher was ever guilty of a worse specimen of the "glittering generality" than that of the famous epigram with which Rousseau opened the argument of "The Social Contract,"—"Man is born free." Man is not, and, historically, never has been born free. The Roman father enjoyed the right of exposure, the Hebrew father that of sacrifice, whilst throughout all time the law of the family, the tribe, or the nation has been as that of the Medes and Persians. No one knew that better than Rousseau. Therefore he turned his back on history, and based his argument on nature, so falling from the historical pot into the natural fire. For it is obvious that, in the phrase of Lord Morley, if man "is born into isolation, he perishes instantly." What, then, has to be arrived at is the dividing line between legitimate

and illegitimate interference. The question is a comprehensive one. But this, at least, is certain that if a man may be restrained from going to an opium den, and smoking himself into a physical wreck, he may as legitimately be restrained from going to a bar or a cupboard, and drinking himself into a public nuisance, a curse to his family, a criminal, or a murderer. The saloon is no more legitimate property than the disorderly house or the gambling hell. But it is the handmaid of Bolshevism.

Italy and the Jugo-Slavs

THE report emanating from Washington, a few days ago, to the effect that the United States had issued a protest to Italy against that Nation's "interference with the flow of foodstuffs to the newly liberated peoples of Jugo-Slavia," is only another illustration of the curious distortion to which facts are today subjected in the process of making their way to public knowledge. In this particular instance, the State Department at Washington being, apparently, entirely without information on the subject, went as far as it could in the way of denying the rumor. It officially declared that it had received no notice of such a warning on the part of the United States to Italy; clearly implying that it was very much inclined to discredit the statement that any such warning had been sent, and declared that, in any case, information on the matter would have to come out of Paris and not from Washington.

It is now possible to give the facts of the matter. Some time ago, with the full consent and approval of the local Slovene authorities, an Italian mission established itself in Laibach, the capital of Carniola, with the object of supervising and generally aiding the distribution of food for this province of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. When, however, the United States formally recognized the new Jugo-Slav Nation as an independent State, the Serbian authorities in Laibach at once requested the Italian mission to withdraw, vouchsafing as the only explanation that, inasmuch as the new government of Jugo-Slavia had been formally recognized, Laibach was no longer a city of the Austro-Hungarian Empire but a city of Jugo-Slavia. Italy regarded this act on the part of the Serbian authorities as "unfriendly," closed her frontier, and requested the Peace Conference to investigate the whole matter and deal with it as might be deemed advisable.

Italy claims that she has acted throughout with the utmost forbearance and with complete frankness, and points to the fact that, in spite of the difficulties placed in her way by the military authorities at Laibach in compelling her to send supplies by a longer and more indirect route, she has arranged so that there shall be no interruption in the flow of food to Austria and to the new Tzeczo-Slovak republic. The Italian Government, moreover, it appears, was quite recently the recipient of a letter of thanks from the Tzeczo-Slovak authorities for the successful effort Italy was making to keep up supplies in spite of new difficulties. That would seem to be conclusive enough.

As for the rest of the story, to the effect that the United States, Great Britain, and France might be compelled to ask the Italian forces to withdraw from Dalmatia, and that their place might be taken by troops from these countries, the Italian position is simply this, that Italy is occupying territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire; that she is doing so with the full approval of all the allied and associated governments; that the inhabitants of this territory were in arms against Italy until the last day of the war, and that, consequently, Italy, whilst exercising the utmost forbearance, has no alternative but to treat them as enemies, and to carry out the terms of the armistice against them in the same way as these terms are being carried out against the Germans.

Aviation in Peace

CONJECTURE has, of course, long been rife and busy with regard to the future of aviation. The exploits of aeroplanes and their pilots in war served, early in the great conflict, to remove the last vestige of doubt as to the possibility of employing the machines for purposes of pleasure and business at an early day. There has been no little disappointment, in fact, over the apparently unnecessary delay in commercializing aviation, a delay that has seemed all the more unaccountable because of the number of aviators and planes released by the signing of the armistice, and the consequent demobilization of the military forces. Perhaps expectancy on this score had been running too high. At all events, the anticipated appearance of flocks of aeroplanes in the sky has not thus far been realized. Such interesting undertakings as the aerial mail were inaugurated before the fighting ceased, and there has been a lull even in this field during the last three months.

Those who are familiar with the situation will explain that during the war, in the United States and elsewhere, practically exclusive attention was given by manufacturers to the construction of war planes, and that war planes, even if made available for public use, would not meet peace requirements. Skilled war aviators were not demobilized as soon or in such large numbers as supposed, and not until discharged could they, even if they so desired, engage in commercial flying. In short, it has taken something like four months to ripen conditions, and now there are many and unmistakable signs of immediate and widespread activity in flying. On Saturday night last a great aeronautical exposition in the Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-Ninth Regiment Armory, New York, closed successfully. This exposition enabled many thousands of visitors to see what had been accomplished by the United States, and what might have been accomplished by the United States, had the struggle continued, in aerial warfare; but it went farther than this; it indicated what the United States could, and probably would, do toward making the aeroplane a great transportation utility in peace. Beyond this it whetted popular interest in aerial traveling and traffic.

Before popular and commercial aeroplaning can be properly developed in the United States provision must

be made by the national, state, and municipal governments for landing fields. British and French authorities, national and local, have already gone far in providing such essential facilities. One of the principal purposes of the exposition just closed was to make clear to the visiting public how badly the United States was lagging in respect to landing fields, and to make equally clear how little could be done until there was something like enthusiastic cooperation between governmental agencies and aviation interests.

The United States Government is about to place on sale \$40,000,000 worth of finished parts and special tools originally designed for the production of aircraft. The Army Aircraft Production Board, in fact, has announced that advertisements to this effect are now being prepared. This material will no doubt, be quickly purchased by concerns that henceforth will be engaged exclusively in the building of aeroplanes for general use. Not all of it will have great value, since the building of aircraft is an art in its infancy and subject to constant changes. But, temporarily, the parts and tools, generally speaking, can be used in the acceleration of production.

Events are now daily transpiring of a character similar to those which marked the initial steps in the popularization of the automobile. For example, mercantile establishments here and there, for the advertising that attaches to novelty, are delivering goods to purchasers by aeroplane; special excursions by aeroplane are being arranged; short and long distance aeroplane service is being put on a business basis, and, in addition to the spring revival of the aerial mail, comes the announcement of the proposed passenger-carrying aerial service, to be inaugurated on Aug. 1, between New York and Los Angeles, California.

Landing fields are going to be as necessary to aeroplanes as good roads are to automobiles. The chief danger the aviator encounters is in the making of landings in towns and cities. Towns and cities in the future, it is safe to say, will be attractive to aviators in proportion to the landing facilities they afford. Towns and cities with poor landing fields will be avoided as automobileists now avoid districts with poor roads. There is reason to expect a great increase in pleasure and commercial aviation within the next few years. It is time for national, state, and local governments to recognize this fact and make due preparations.

Chicago's "Grand Pacific"

THE two great hotel men of Chicago during the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century were Potter Palmer and John B. Drake. The Palmer House, for many years personally conducted by its proprietor, one of Chicago's earliest and most successful merchants, later a multi-millionaire real estate owner, is still a conspicuous structure in the heart of the retail quarter of "The Loop." The Grand Pacific, personally conducted by John B. Drake for many years, is still a conspicuous structure in the Board of Trade district. But this house is about to be razed to give place to a mammoth office building. The original Grand Pacific, in its day by far the largest hotel building in the interior of the country, had just been completed, and the Palmer House, which was to be advertised widely as "The Only Fire-Proof Hotel in America," was on its way to completion, when the great fire of October 9, 1871, laid three and a third square miles of Chicago in ashes. In both cases rebuilding began at once, and the two houses were opened for the reception of guests in 1873. In the reconstruction of these hotels the work was carried on through the entire twenty-four hours of every day, powerful calcium lights being employed to make the task possible for the night reliefs of mechanics.

Chicago had risen from inconsequential proportions at the beginning of the Civil War to a city of some importance. It became recognized as the gateway between the East and the Great Northwest. That part of the flood of migration which did not flow southwesterly through St. Louis flowed northwesterly through Chicago. The Union Pacific Railroad had been completed during the last half of the previous decade; railroad extension had been carried into the grain country to the west; villages and towns were springing up over night throughout the territory tributary to the city on the horseshoe bend of Lake Michigan; money was plentiful; speculation was rife; business was largely an adventure; and Chicago was thronged with strangers, who were going, coming, or staying.

The Palmer House and the Grand Pacific were the great down-town stopping and meeting places. One made one's appointments either for the rotunda of the Palmer House or for the great central concourse and reading room on the office floor of the Grand Pacific. These places assumed some of the characteristics of clubs and exchanges. In each salesmen met prospective customers, promoters met investors, great enterprises were set afoot, great schemes were hatched, great deals were arranged.

Potter Palmer was a Democrat, and big democratic gatherings assembled in his ordinaries or his parlors. Only once did his allegiance swerve. This was in 1880, when he joined the Grant third-term movement. He and Frederick Dent Grant, son of the former President, had married sisters. John B. Drake was a Republican, and all of the big meetings of the Grand Old Party were held at the Grand Pacific. One naturally sought Republican headquarters and Republican notables under the Grand Pacific roof; one looking for Democratic headquarters and Democratic notables naturally sought them at the Palmer House, except at the period noted.

John B. Drake was the typical American landlord, a man of commanding stature and patriarchal appearance. Once every four years he attained to the height of his glory. This was on presidential election night. When the returns began to come in the great central concourse was certain to be packed with eager Republicans, and John B. Drake was certain to be mounted on a platform, a bunch of election bulletins in hand, reading the significant figures from doubtful precincts, districts, and states. When the news seemed satisfactory he would pause for applause and cheers; when the news was not promising he would look for a more encouraging bulletin in his

sheaf; when the news began to sound gloomy he would call upon some acquaintance to take his place.

One in the crowd at the Grand Pacific, at 10 o'clock on election night, could generally tell how the election had gone by simply noticing whether or not John B. Drake was reading the returns. There were some men who always stayed late, even if the news was setting against them, but the more experienced usually understood what it meant when John B. Drake stepped down from the table, and these lingered only long enough thereafter to make a graceful departure. At 10 o'clock the enthusiasm over at the Palmer House probably would be breaking all bounds, and, as likely as not, there would be a pyrotechnic display from the Palmer House roof. Disappointments, however, are to be expected in politics, and John B. Drake would be around next day to greet the coming or speed the parting guest with his usual benignity of manner. Few men met, in the course of a day, more people than did he. For, besides the tide of travelers, the Grand Pacific was thronged hourly by the busy people of the city. Its restaurant was, and continued to the end to be, the favorite noon-time rendezvous of the members of the Board of Trade.

Notes and Comments

THERE is some inexplicable inexactness, to call it by no harsher name, in certain of the newspapers concerning the attitude of those who differ from President Wilson with regard to a very important subject. For instance, one journal aspiring to influence says that thirty-eight United States Senators signed a resolution against the League of Nations. They, of course, did nothing of the kind. They simply protested against the form of the constitution of the League of Nations presented by the President. They are for a League of Nations, as are probably ninety percent of the American people.

A CHART of all the books published in Great Britain and the United States in 1918 shows that 922 books of history lead the list, with 788 books of fiction following, and 721 books of sociology and economics in third place. All told there were published 8085 new books and 1152 new editions of old ones, and this total shows 1238 fewer books than the year before. Interest in the war accounts for the preponderance of books of history; but the proportion of fiction to non-fiction, so much smaller than the prevalence of novels would lead one to imagine, is characteristic of book publishing from year to year. Similar yearly charts covering the past decade show that about ninety out of every hundred books published are non-fictional.

IF THE plans now being made in Seattle, Washington, for a children's museum are realized, that city will have the fifth institution of the kind in the United States. Those now in existence are in Boston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Providence, Rhode Island, and St. Johnsbury, Vermont. The idea of a museum especially for children, and filled with objects particularly interesting and instructive to them, has proved itself well worth while. The Children's Museum in Boston has more than 100,000 visitors a year, and even when there is good skating on a pond in the neighborhood, the museum holds its own as an attraction. It is a noisier and livelier place than a museum for adults, which, by the way, is one of the indications of its success.

FROM a practical point of view it is interesting to learn, from its own columns, that the London Spectator thinks it a "subject for very anxious consideration how far the competing powers of industrial America will be heightened by the decision to rule out entirely a tremendously wasteful expenditure." There is one sound way for England to meet that impending increase in the competing power of American industry, and that is by ruling out the "tremendously wasteful expenditure" herself. Then relative conditions would revert to the status quo ante prohibition in the United States, and both nations would be equally benefited.

CHICAGO made a clear profit of more than \$3,000,000 in the operation of its water works last year. This is said to be the result of economy. It is one of the strange things to be encountered in human experience that Chicago should forever be talking about economy in the use of water. There is, of course, little if any economy in economizing in the use of water in a great city, least of all in Chicago, which has at its doorstep, for free and unlimited use, one of the greatest reservoirs of fresh, cold drinking water in the world.

PEOPLE in South Omaha, Nebraska, saw, the other day, what nobody had seen before when a herd of twenty-three American buffaloes was offered for sale, like any other live stock, in the open market. Contrary to the common belief that all the surviving buffaloes in the country are owned and cared for by the government, these animals came from a privately owned herd of about 250 on a ranch in Colorado. It was the first appearance, as private live stock, of an animal that has almost become mythical. With Indians going to college and buffaloes being driven to market, the wild West has indeed vanished.

THE latest thing is a concrete coal car. The first ever constructed, it is reported, has just been delivered to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The car has a capacity of 100,000 pounds. This is interesting, but the most interesting thing about it is that the concrete is to be confined to the car and not, as has lately been customary, to the coal.

LAST year 5360 war gardens were conducted in Manchester, New Hampshire, as a part of the campaign to raise food for the world. The system of operation is to be continued this year, and the plots cultivated within the municipal boundaries are to be known as "Victory Gardens." Manchester's example should be followed by all other communities in the United States. Food for the world is expected to be needed quite as much this year as last, and, for that matter, there is no reason why so good a thing as gardening, in the vacant places of communities, should not become an established custom.